

The Global Newspaper Edited and Published in Paris

HERALD INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1987

ESTABLISHED 1887

32 Killed In Blast in Colombo

Marxists Opposed To Tamil Accord Are Key Suspects

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — A bomb exploded Monday in a vehicle on a busy road in Colombo, killing 32 persons and wounding 106.



Sri Lankan policemen trying to rescue a victim from a car damaged in Monday's blast, which killed at least 32 persons.

Reagan Envisions Talks With Managua

By John M. Goshko Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Monday that the United States was ready to resume high-level talks with the Sandinist government of Nicaragua in the context of the Central American peace process as soon as the Sandinistas get into "serious negotiations" with the U.S.-supported rebels.

Central Banks on Dollar: Dow Falls 58 Points To 1,900

Worries Over Program Trades, Dollar Are Cited

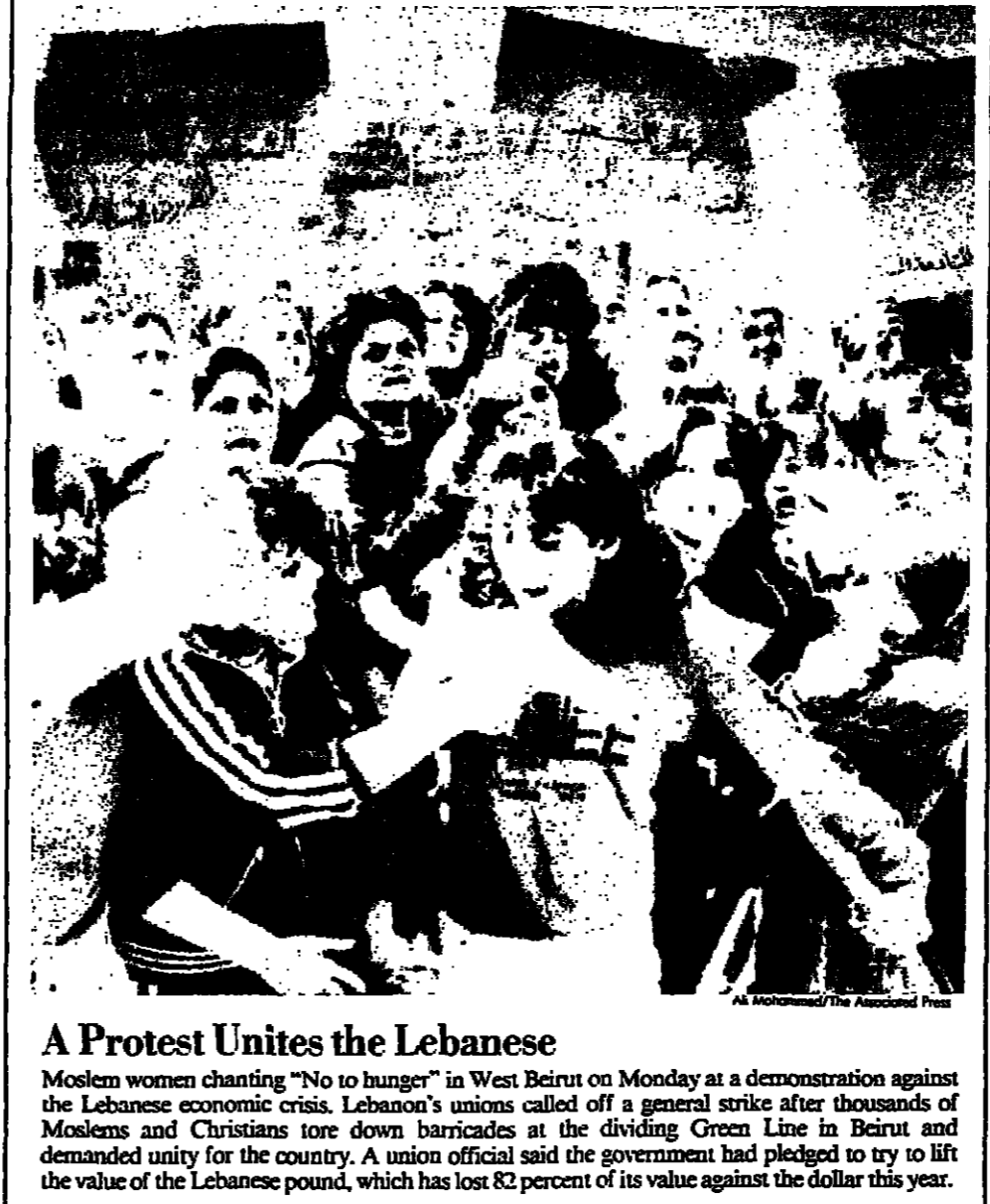


Satoshi Sumita, Bank of Japan governor, in Basel.

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell Monday, sending the Dow Jones industrial average down 58.85 points, in a sell-off that traders blamed largely on worry about the resumption of computerized program trading.

Foreign Executives Get Chilly Welcome in China

By Daniel Southerland Washington Post Service BEIJING — For several days recently, representatives of leading foreign companies in China shivered in their offices, bundled in winter coats, as they waited for the city to turn on the heat.



A Protest Unites the Lebanese Moslem women chanting "No to hunger" in West Beirut on Monday at a demonstration against the Lebanese economic crisis.

Dollar's Drop Sending U.S. Salesmen Abroad

By Steve Lohr New York Times Service LONDON — With his cowboy boots, buckskin jacket and "slicker" a greased doorknob vernacular, Bruce McKiernan seems a walking slice of the American heartland.

Kiosk Italy Votes 'Yes' In Referendums

ROME (Reuters) — Italians overwhelmingly voted "yes" on Monday in referendums to limit nuclear power and make judges more liable for their mistakes.

GENERAL NEWS Telem and boredom have taken a heavy toll on airline pilots. BUSINESS/FINANCE Colabanken, a Swedish bank, reports a big trading loss on the options market.

Zairian River Merchants Thrive in a Modern Heart of Darkness

By Blaine Harden Washington Post Service ON THE ZAIRE RIVER — The captain, dressed in crisply pressed white pajamas, stalked back and forth on the bridge. As his boat growled downriver through a green-black rain forest, he shouted and whistled and pointed to the deck below.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, likely a continuation of the article or a sidebar.

Vertical text on the left edge of the page, including flight information and other notices.



# In Unfriendly Skies, The Wrong Stuff

## Tedium and Boredom Take a Toll On 'Razor-Sharp Edge' of Pilots

By Laura Parker  
Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — The sun was not yet up when Captain Cameron Forsythe and his co-pilot, Patrick McKee, left their hotel in Charleston, South Carolina, in a van to the airport and stepped into the cockpit of United Airlines Jet No. 9611.

Eleven hours and six landings later, they were headed into Dulles Airport near Washington in a driving rainstorm, at rush hour, the end of a typical day. There were no glitches, like the ones that plagued Delta pilots last summer. No troubles of the kind that led to the crash of a Northwest Airlines jet in Detroit in August.

"Gear, down," the pilots called out as they prepared to land. "Speed brakes, set. Flaps, set." The air traffic controller directing their flight was so busy that he neglected to call out approach instructions to the three planes in front of theirs. But even that is typical these days.

"Typical" to the pilots working one of United's milk runs means longer hours, with as many as seven takeoffs and landings in a single day. It also means a constant struggle to keep up with the schedule, almost continuous conversation with controllers, and attention to smallest details to keep from succumbing to the tedium of routine.

Because of the crash in Detroit and Delta's gaffes this year, Mr. McKee and Captain Forsythe, along with the 50,000 commercial airline pilots in the country, are acutely aware that the spotlight is on them.

In the first two weeks after Detroit, Captain Forsythe said, passengers would lean through into the cockpit and say things like, "Remember the checklist!" and "Don't forget the flaps!"

The captain concedes that by the fifth landing, he is starting to get tired, and Mr. McKee says that occasionally he finds himself doing the checklist two or three times toward the end of the day because he loses track of where he is.

"I used to really enjoy this job," said Captain Forsythe, who has flown for 30 years, the last five as a captain on Boeing 737 jets. "You can never relax anymore, not even in controlled airspace above 18,000 feet, not when you're suddenly asked to turn right."

The skies are increasingly congested. Fewer air traffic controllers, with less experience, oversee more airplanes. Pilots are working longer, with fewer extras: airline-operated weather departments are gone, repair stations are consolidated and their number reduced. Airline mergers have meant that crews have to switch to cockpits with different instrument configurations.

United pilots fly about 83 hours a month, not counting time spent in airports, waiting on the ground. Captain Forsythe and Mr. McKee fly two- and three-day assignments, flying up and down through the busiest air traffic zones in the country on 40-minute flights.

Before each takeoff, they check the weather, calculate the fuel, talk to the mechanics and run through 29 items on two checklists. Then they queue up at the end of the runway.

"Quite often, they get behind small planes, which, with their increasing numbers, have come to represent a greater irritant to commercial pilots. This time, it is a Beechcraft."

"That little plane is owned by doctors and lawyers," Captain Forsythe said. "They fly just often enough to be a little dangerous."

As the two pilots climb and descend through the lower altitudes, where most of the light plane traffic flies, the calls come in on the radio: "Traffic at nine o'clock, altitude unknown." "Traffic at one o'clock, altitude unknown."

The jet with the No. 9611 painted on its fuselage hopscoches from Charleston to Washington to Connecticut and back into the South. The weather worsens on each leg. Clouds and fog move in, obscuring the ground until the last moment before landing.

The jet is traveling at 250 knots, and at that speed rain pelts the nose of the plane with such force that it sounds like a fire hose, and rivulets of water stream across the windshield. The windshield wipers are not turned on until the plane slows to land.

The route to Hartford, Connecticut, takes the pilots across "Sector 19," a high-altitude, narrow zone between Washington and New York that is one of the busiest sections of airspace in the country. The pilots are flying Flight 1400 on this leg and are passed from controller to controller at eight stations along the way.

"You are under air traffic control from almost liftoff to touchdown," Captain Forsythe said. "Turn here, turn there, slow down, speed up. The controller experience level seems to be the limiting factor in this whole thing. Some days, you wonder if anyone is trained at all."

The number of near-collisions reported by pilots has increased by almost 50 percent in the last year, according to government statistics. Much of the increase is attributed to increased publicity about such incidents, which has led to a rise in the number of reports, and many of these near-collisions are not close at all.

Still, last spring, in a recommendation to reduce traffic in crowded airspace, the National Transportation Safety Board noted that once a week there is a near-collision involving at least one commercial jetliner that is so close that the collision is avoided only by chance.

When Captain Forsythe and Mr. McKee arrive at Raleigh-Durham, North Carolina, for the first time that day, it is their fourth landing, the runway is slick, and they are 17 minutes behind schedule.

"This is when we begin to run into time," Captain Forsythe said. He cuts the scheduled 20-minute stop to eight; they race through the items on the checklist and head out again.

If there is any glamor left to flying, it rests with pilots who fly to places like Bangkok or Hong Kong. There is no romance in flying to Wilmington, North Carolina, twice a day.

Gone, too, is pilot mystique. Stripped away with it was that impression that all airline pilots somehow possessed that perfect blend of confidence, bravado and skill known as the right stuff. They were people you could trust when you stepped into the back of an airplane.

"Quite often, I'm referred to as the driver," Captain Forsythe said. "They'll come on board; 'Oh, you're the driver,' they'll say."

Now pilots talk about fighting tedium and boredom. Accident statistics show that pilot and crew error contributes to 64 percent of crashes, and 33 percent of those accidents are caused by a crew that failed to follow procedures.

After the Detroit crash, the Federal Aviation Administration director, T. Allan McArtor, warned pilots in a much-publicized meeting in Kansas City against losing that "razor-sharp edge" and said he was more worried about the fourth landing of the day, the "routine, no-sweat landing."



DESERT DEMONSTRATION — Anti-nuclear demonstrators kneeling on a road leading to the Nevada Test Site 65 miles from Las Vegas to protest the testing of nuclear arms. The police arrested more than 220 people.

# Cardinal Unsure About Contra Mediation

By Stephen Kinzer  
New York Times Staff Writer

MANAGUA, Nicaragua — Just two days after the Sandinista government agreed to name Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo as intermediary in talks with guerrilla leaders, the cardinal said he was not sure he would accept the job.

In his homily at a Mass on Sunday and in comments afterward, the cardinal, the Roman Catholic primate of Nicaragua, called on figures in the conflict to restrain their comments and to moderate their positions. He apparently was seeking commitments of good faith before agreeing to act as mediator.

At the Mass, he called on the Sandinistas and leaders of the rebels known as the contras to show "a certain flexibility" and to back away from fixed positions.

"Language that calls for violence does not build peace," he said. Later, the cardinal said he would leave it to others to decide whether he was referring to the strongly worded speech Thursday by President Daniel Ortega Saavedra, who vowed war without quarter against the U.S.-backed contras. Mr. Ortega also warned that anti-government protesters would be met by "divine mobs" of Sandinistas.

Yet, in the same speech, Mr. Ortega broke with six years of unwavering refusal by the Sandinistas to talk with contra leaders. He said he would accept indirect talks. The next day he asked the cardinal to act as mediator.

The Central American peace accord, which went into effect last week, requires governments in the region to seek an end to civil conflicts.

On Sunday, Cardinal Obando y Bravo said he was not prepared to embark on an extended mediation effort.

"We cannot play games while the blood of young Nicaraguans is flowing," he said. The cardinal, who is archbishop of Managua, said he would consult with other bishops before deciding whether to take on the job.

"Perhaps, by the end of the week, it will be a certainty."

The opposition newspaper La Prensa, which supports the cardinal, said in an editorial that he should have some guarantees before accepting the role of mediator.

"Such an elevated emissary cannot be used to transmit unreasonable proposals, nor to prolong the talks excessively, nor to destroy himself as a national figure," the editorial said.

A key disagreement that could emerge at the beginning of negotiations is over the scope of the agenda. The Sandinistas say it must be confined to technical aspects of a cease-fire. The contras are likely to insist on assurances of full political freedom in Nicaragua before they agree to lay down their weapons, diplomats say.

"At this point, it is a possibility," he said.

"The cardinal, who is archbishop of Managua, said he would consult with other bishops before deciding whether to take on the job."

"At this point, it is a possibility," he said.

# Scientist Doubts Demjanjuk ID Card At Nazi War Crimes Trial in Israel

United Press International

JERUSALEM — The forensic scientist who exposed the bogus Hitler diaries testified Monday that it was unlikely that John Demjanjuk had signed an identification card used as a key piece of evidence in the former Ohio autoworker's trial for Nazi war crimes.

The scientist, Julius Grant, 86, who specializes in handwriting and paper authentication, cast doubt on the document linking Mr. Demjanjuk to a Nazi training installation for death-camp guards.

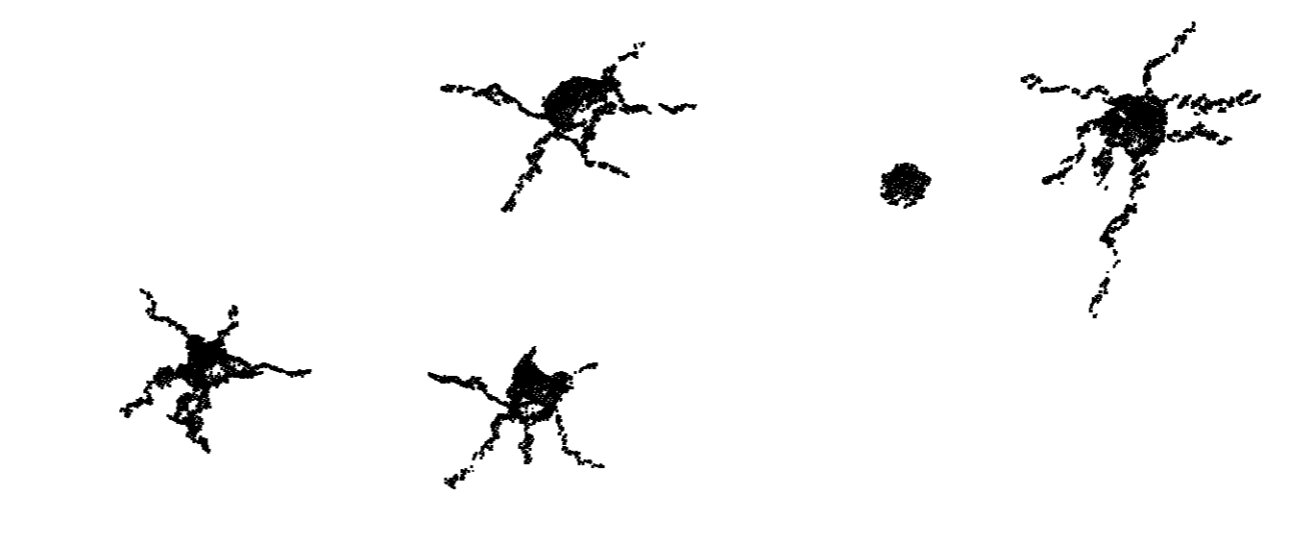
The card, which was provided by the Soviet Union, bears Mr. Demjanjuk's photograph, name and signature. But Mr. Grant, who in 1983 exposed the Hitler diaries through forensic chemistry, said he had compared the card with other samples of Mr. Demjanjuk's handwriting and found its authenticity doubtful.

Mr. Demjanjuk, 67, is accused of being a guard known as "Ivan the Terrible" at the Treblinka death camp. If convicted, he could be hanged.

A small hotel on a little street called Rodeo Drive.

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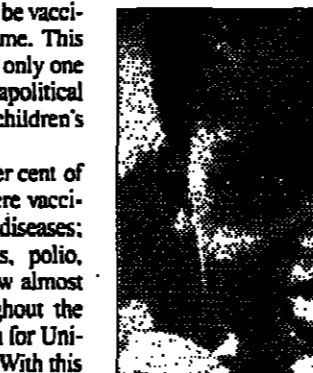
# For Three Days El Salvador Stopped the Fighting and Began Shooting.



For the past three years, the Civil War in El Salvador stopped on three separate Sundays so more than 250,000 children could be vaccinated in a Unicef initiated programme. This may sound an amazing feat, but it is only one example of how Unicef — by its apolitical nature — can help save thousands of children's lives.

As recently as 1983 only ten per cent of children in the developing world were vaccinated against six of the top killer diseases: measles, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, tuberculosis and diphtheria. But now almost eighty developing countries throughout the world have joined Unicef's campaign for Universal Child Immunization by 1990. With this

achievement, thousands of children who would otherwise die will have a chance to



survive. And the cost per child can be as low as \$5.00.

Universal Immunization is only one example of Unicef's commitment to the well-being of children in the developing world. In co-operation with local government partners, Unicef provides not only emergency relief, but material support, primary health care and education programmes which promote long-range community self-help. That is why Unicef gives children not just a food parcel for the day, but a survival kit for many years.

If you want to help us help children, buy Unicef Greeting Cards this holiday season, or contact your nearest Unicef National Committee for more information.

Children Count on Us. Can We Count on You?

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OPINION

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Conventional Forces

Throughout the West the walls are heard: Eliminating medium-range missiles from Europe will soon lay pitilessly bare the West's weakness in conventional forces.

matching the pact's numbers impossible. What of achieving a better balance through negotiated mutual reductions? As conventional manpower talks dragged on in Vienna year after year, this option, too, has looked hopeless.

Now Legalize the ANC

Jail doors open slowly in South Africa. It has been nearly three years since President P.W. Botha first mooted the possibility of releasing long-jailed leaders of the African National Congress.

upon us by the government, and if they want us to give it up, the ball is in their court. They must legalize us, treat us like a political party and negotiate with us.

The Ortega Gambit

Give the Sandinists credit for responding to the tough challenge posed to them by Costa Rica's President Oscar Arias, who mobilized almost the whole Western Hemisphere behind a demand that they talk to their despised foes, the contras.

the Arias verification commission. It is made up of 13 Latin countries plus the (Latin) secretaries-general of the Organization of American States and the United Nations.

Other Comment

Hopeful Signs in South Africa: The release of Govan Mbeki will be of real importance if it proves to be a step in an evolving process of freeing all of the ANC leadership, including Nelson Mandela, and legalizing the ANC.

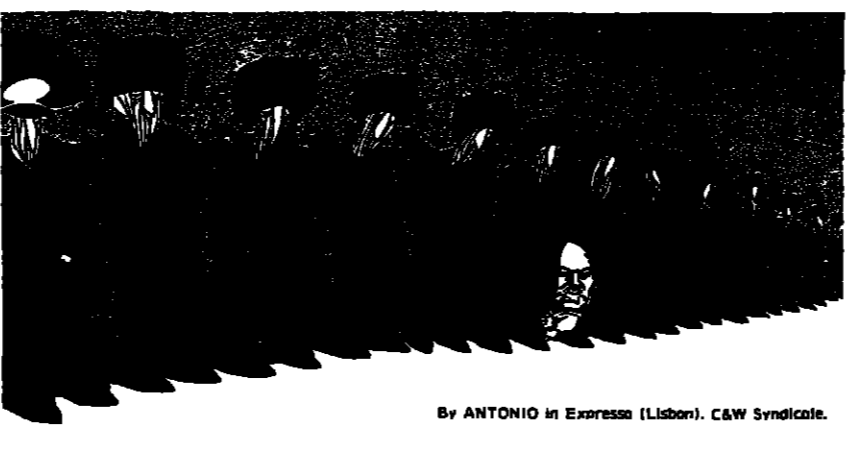
Improvement for Tunisians?: Habib Bourguiba's imperialist style had done much to fan the fervor of Islamic fundamentalism. It should not be assumed that Zine el-Abidine Ben Ali, the new president, is soft on its extremist manifestations.

These 70th Anniversary Rites Celebrate a Tragedy

By William Pfaff

PARIS—The Soviet Union has been celebrating the 70th anniversary of the Russian revolution—but what is there to celebrate? The revolution cruelly failed Russia.

From 1918 to the 1950s. It led to the murder or exile of the country's elites, stifling its creative powers and ruining an intelligentsia whose 19th and early 20th century accomplishments in the novel, music, dance, theater, chemistry, mathematics and medicine had been as imposing as anything any nation has ever achieved.



By ANTONIO in Espresso (Lisbon). C&W Syndicate.

be conducted in secret in the Soviet Union, in unpublished and unpublished novels and essays, unproduced plays, unscreened or mutilated films, unexhibited paintings. All of this is well known to Russians themselves. If they do not say so, this is not only because to do so still may be dangerous but because it seems intolerable to confront the waste of it all.

excluded from power. The serfs had been emancipated but still lived in essentially medieval conditions. The way the country worked was only painfully changing.

China: The Economic Challenge Will Require Skillful Managing

By Harvey Feldman

NEW YORK—The 13th congress of the Chinese Communist Party ended the other day with a large-scale overhaul of the Central Committee, the Politburo and its standing committee.

for the "reform faction." But, as the new general secretary, Zhao Ziyang, told the foreign press: "Some friends abroad think there is a reform faction and a conservative faction. I would say all those who base their analysis of China on this idea will make one mistake after another."

low pay and long lines. It is because an economy that is neither market nor planned, but a peculiar amalgam of the two, creates strains that are tolerable to some in the ruling group as growing pains but are seen by others as signs of serious trouble.

houses are two stories high and there is real glass in the windows. After 40 years of political mobilization and Maoist excess, those who had no chance to spend money on themselves are doing so. While farmers build their houses, county governments buy trucks and cars, increase salaries and rent summer guest houses for their personnel.

Communism: Toward a New Era of Cooperation?

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON—The papers are full of news about internal transformations being undertaken in the Soviet Union and China. The two countries are competitive and the situations different, but reports leave the sense that the communist system, far from being the prisoner of dogma and historical inertia, is showing an unexpected capacity for nonviolent renewal.

Beijing for more than a decade and are seeing with the Kremlin now, rigid and failing communist states link their renewal to an opening up to the West. They want trade and technology, a respite from the economic and political skewing that goes with external confrontation and, not least, a bonus of privilege (foreign travel, movies) for their middle class.

American ties. The connection has gone far enough to make it possible for the occasional disagreement—China's sale of Silkwood missiles to Iran—to be aired in public and to have its fallout contained.

Belgrade's Review of International Affairs, continues to insist that only American strength, including President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, brought Moscow to a dialogue. Moscow tends to hold that its peaceful initiatives isolated the Reagan administration in domestic and international opinion and compelled it to moderate its ways.

Simon Becomes a Serious Contender

By David S. Broder

EXETER, New Hampshire—When Paul Simon, the senator from Illinois and Democratic presidential contender, visited the public high school here recently, he was in his element. Speaking under a banner that hailed the school's winning of the New Hampshire "academic decathlon" in 1985 and 1987, the scholarly candidate (author of 11 books) talked as earnestly about the importance of learning foreign languages as about his campaign.

te and my horn-rimmed glasses. Well, Harry Truman wore a bow tie and horn-rimmed glasses and he didn't knock under.

tax cutting of the Reagan years and still asserts that it was wrong. Not even Mr. Jackson is matching Mr. Simon's proposal to make the federal government the employer of last resort for all long-term layoff victims.

As his stock soars, rivals are sure to question his budgetary math and thereby chip away at his political credibility. But his history shows him a tough man to pin down—or knock down. In the 1984 campaign in Illinois, the ads of his Republican opponent, Senator Charles Percy, assailed him as a man "addicted to taxes" and tried to dramatize the "startling" difference between his liberal voting record in the House of Representatives and his independent-sounding stump speeches.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1887: Democrats Win

NEW YORK—The Democrats have carried New York State and City—the State ticket by about 12,000 plurality. The Republicans elected the majority of the members of the State Senate and probably of the Assembly. The Democrats in the city elected twenty-one Assemblymen out of twenty-four, a gain of one over last year. The Democrats are wild with delight over the election of Fellows for district attorney.

1912: Turks in Retreat

USKUB, Yugoslavia—Details received here of the recent fighting around Novi Bazar refer to the unusually excellent defense put up by the Turks, who are said to have numbered about 11,000. The Serbians, however, had with intelligence, fought with their customary heroism, and won another brilliant victory. The Turkish troops, after escaping from Uskub, succeeded in concentrating around Krishovo.

ATHENS—The King received a telegram [on Nov. 9] from the Crown Prince announcing the signing of the terms of the surrender of the Turkish troops in the town of Salonica.

1937: Shanghai Falls

SHANGHAI—Shanghai, the greatest commercial center in the Far East, was completely surrounded by Japanese forces and was cut off from the rest of China today [on Nov. 9]. Beset by superior military organization and equipment after nearly three months of heroic resistance, the Chinese abandoned all their positions and withdrew in good order during the night to new defense lines 30 miles north and west of the city. Today only 10,000 were fighting a rear-guard action against desperate odds at Nantao, the Chinese section of greater Shanghai south of the International Settlement. Cut off from any possibility of advance or retreat and bombed incessantly, these 10,000 prefer certain death to surrender.

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Why All This In a Self-Ind... The American... being spurred... press's dubious... toward intensify...



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OPINION

# Why All This Righteousness In a Self-Indulgent Society?

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Numerous valid reasons appeared to be developing for the rejection of Douglas Ginsburg, President Reagan's second-choice nominee for a Supreme Court seat. In the end, however, Judge Ginsburg became one more victim of a moralistic new standard that is more deplorable than the private behavior it condemns.

**The American public is being spurred on by the press's dubious new trend toward intrusive inquiry.**

Literally millions of Americans older and younger than Judge Ginsburg have smoked marijuana, often or occasionally. Millions still do, and aim to keep on. I am not now and never have been one of them, but it seems to me unfair and hypocritical to suggest that behavior so widespread and so widely accepted should prevent someone from holding high office—even a Supreme Court seat.

It is true that Judge Ginsburg, like all those other pot smokers, was breaking the law. So were people who drank homemade booze during Prohibition, or who until recently in numerous states or localities drank any kind of liquor. So are those today who drink it past a certain blood-alcohol level, or before they reach a certain age.

It is true, too, that Judge Ginsburg was being considered for a law enforcement position. But he already holds one, on the U.S. Court of Appeals. Should he resign it, although he clearly has not been incapacitated by past behavior?

He also may have evaded the question of drug use—not, of course, meaning alcohol use, although alcohol is the most used and abused drug among Americans—when he sought employment at the Justice Department. That is another serious offense—and another committed all the time by job-seekers without number, most of whom go on to respectable lives and careers.

Should none but certifiably pure lawyers who never smoked marijuana, fudged a résumé or broke any law be eligible for judgeships? If so, Chief Justice William Rehnquist should step down: he once was fined for speeding in

Vermont. And a kind of generational vendetta will have been carried out: not many who went to law school after 1960 would be eligible for the bench.

The root problem, however, was not lawbreaking or an evasion on an ambitious young lawyer's application; it was the deed itself, the use of drugs, even if only marijuana. The response—in part, a rush by conservatives to be rid of a nominee whose "confirmability" they had come to doubt—was righteously moralistic on the part of a public spurred on by the press's dubious new trend toward intrusive inquiry.

Already that combination has driven Gary Hart and Senator Joseph Biden of Delaware from the presidential race, and damaged the Pat Robertson campaign. Rumors without evidence persist about Governor Mario Cuomo of New York. He, Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas and Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia all cited the burdens of unrelenting press scrutiny of their families and private lives as one reason they would not run for the presidency. Who knows how many other able persons stay out of public life for that reason?

In the wake of the Ginsburg withdrawal, Senator Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee and former Governor Bruce Babbitt of Arizona, both Democratic candidates for president, have felt forced to disclose that they, too, like so many Americans, smoked marijuana in the past—in Mr. Gore's case while he was a soldier in Vietnam, as well as when he was a student and when he was a young reporter.

The political consequences remain to be seen, although, as Mr. Babbitt put it, "I have a feeling that 50 or 60 or 70 percent of America would be disqualified" if pot-smoking were the standard. What is happening here? Why this sudden pesty about public life in a society reeking of liquor, offering the world's most demanding market for drugs, in which it takes an epidemic of a fatal disease to curb freewheeling sexual behavior? Is this new standard a reaction from an older, puritanical America that never approved these developments? Or is it instead a taste for new sensations, new diversions, in a society becoming jaded by its own excess? Or both?

Either way, the press risks much in its eagerness to hold public figures to the new standard of moralism. Aside from the hypocrisy of editors and reporters, themselves not unfamiliar with adultery and marijuana, freedom of inquiry is too important to be called into question by intrusive, arrogant and sanctimonious prying into private lives and behavior.

Isn't the public that enjoys the resulting headlines being taught to consider a free press as no more than a gossip column or a scandal sheet?

The New York Times.



# Nice Days in Washington, Outdoors

By Haynes Johnson

WASHINGTON — Two stories, one perhaps apocryphal and the other a matter of record, underscore the difficult crosscurrents flowing through Washington during these golden yet sad days.

The first involves a prominent Democrat often mentioned as a strong presidential possibility. His reason for not running, he is supposed to have said privately, is that he is unwilling to become the hapless Herbert Hoover of the 1990s, cleaning up after Ronald Reagan's do-nothing, let-the-problems-accumulate, Calvin Coolidge act of the 1980s.

The other came last week in congressional testimony from David S. Ruder, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission. More than two weeks had passed since the stock crash, yet Mr. Ruder told incredulous members of Congress that he had yet to brief the president of the United States about it or even have a detailed conversation with him.

These kinds of revelations, real or fancied, reinforce the sense that things are

seriously out of sync in Washington, and oddly so, given the prevailing sense of physical ease and well-being.

Seldom has the capital been lovelier; one perfect fall day follows another. Seldom has it seemed more entrapped by

MEANWHILE

forces beyond its control as each day brings further evidence of inability to deal decisively with events. The result is drift and uncertainty and an undercurrent of bitterness and recrimination.

In Congress, partisan wrangling erupts. Boos and caucals are heard. Members call for the sergeant at arms to arrest absent members. Privately, some speak with open contempt of the process.

Here, too, as on Wall Street, cries for forceful leadership are voiced. None

seems forthcoming, but not because there are no leaders. Serious, thoughtful people in the political parties are attempting to forge a consensus on deficit reduction and long-term economic planning. So far they are stymied.

That is so because the White House, specifically the president, and congressional leaders have not been able to reach agreement on a course of unified action, or even general strategy. The president, it is said reliably, has been told to his face — and "eloquently" according to one Republican witness — that his failure to act on deficit reduction could forever tarnish his presidential legacy. But he does nothing.

Thus, in the face of a national need for reassurance, the signals sent are not only mixed but also discordant. All of this reinforces the worst fears of Wall Street: the financial capital there is much talk about the "wealth shock" stemming from the market's collapse and great money loss of October 1987. But the real concern is over another, potentially greater shock to come. That is the specter of recession, possibly a severe one, stemming from failure to put the nation's fiscal house in order.

The comments of one senior Wall Street executive were illustrative of what seems to be a widely shared point of view. "We've had a fiscal crisis," he said, in the midst of a long conversation. "We've had a political crisis. What we haven't had is an economic crisis... Is this an isolated event, or does it link into other things in the economy? All history would say you cannot have a major contraction without reaching into the economy."

"So I think most economists are going to end up concluding real growth is going to be less, you might have a minus quarter and, if you don't really do things, it might be a recession. And you run the risk that, if you don't do things, it could be a very, very bad recession. So we're at the stage where we've had that one-time shock, and it's very easy to say, 'Well, that's that. It's over and gone.'"

"And what has Washington done? The evidence is they're sitting back and saying, 'The stock market is a spectator sport, just like football or anything else. It is not a surprise that stocks came down; it is a surprise they went up so much.'"

"What they are missing is that the stock market is down 30 percent plus plus plus. It's no longer a spectator sport. It's linked to the economy. It's linked to society. It's linked to allies. It's linked to the military. All these things get linked with different degrees of intensity depending upon how long you go without political leadership, and the longer you go without political leadership the linkage to the economy intensifies, which then intensifies that linkage to other things. And I think they're making a mistake by not understanding the linkages and acting while the acting is easier."

That's the act Washington has been unable to put together.

The Washington Post.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### The Sunday Times Was Out in Front With 'Spycatcher'

Anthony Lewis writes in "If the Press Is to Be Free, It Matters Who Owns It," Nov. 6) that Rupert Murdoch, who owns five British national newspapers, should not be allowed to own another, namely, The Financial Times, owned by the Pearson conglomerate, in which Mr. Murdoch recently acquired a 15 percent share. It is an unexceptional argument which commands wide support. Nobody expects Mr. Murdoch to be allowed to buy The Financial Times if he were to bid for it, which he has not. But the reasons are the need for diversity and competition in the press, and not, as Mr. Lewis would have it, Mr. Murdoch's behavior as a proprietor—a subject on which Mr. Lewis cannot even get his facts right.

The writer contends that Mr. Murdoch forces his British papers to toe a pro-Thatcher line. Mr. Lewis quotes Peter Jenkins, a British columnist, who wrote in The Independent complaining about Mr. Murdoch's interference at The Sunday Times. But Mr. Lewis does not quote the reply of the political editor of The Sunday Times in the letters column of The Independent pointing out that for almost two years Mr. Jenkins was given the most prominent opinion spot in The Sunday Times for his well-known anti-Thatcher views, that at no time was a word of his copy changed and that he left of his own volition. If Mr. Lewis did more than just speak to his left-of-center friends in London, he would be in a better position to give a more accurate view of Mr. Jenkins's claims.

Mr. Lewis's other example of Mr. Murdoch's baleful influence has caused much mirth in London, for he simply does not know what he is talking about. Pearson owns Viking Penguin, the New

York publisher which recently published Peter Wright's "Spycatcher." Mr. Lewis alleges that if Mr. Murdoch had owned Pearson, his pro-Thatcher sympathies would have led him to stop Viking from going ahead with "Spycatcher."

What absolute tosh! The Sunday Times bought newspaper serial rights for "Spycatcher" at great expense and published a huge extract from the book before it was published in America and in defiance of government orders not to publish. The Sunday Times and its editor have been sued for criminal contempt by the attorney general and risk substantial fines and possible jail for defying the government. The paper has been in the forefront of the legal battle to publish "Spycatcher." At huge cost it has referred the issue to the European Court of Human Rights, and its latest effort to have the legal ban lifted begins in the High Court this month.

If any other newspaper had fought so hard for the freedom of the press, Mr. Lewis would no doubt be the first to praise it. Because The Sunday Times is owned by Rupert Murdoch, he seems not even to know about it. I used to regard Mr. Lewis as a serious columnist. No longer.

ANDREW NEIL,  
Editor,  
The Sunday Times,  
London.

### Under Arrest in Malaysia

In response to the report "For Malaysia, an Image Sullied by a Crackdown" (Nov. 3): The current detention of Malaysian citizens—from the governmental and opposition parties as well as other groups

—under the provisions of the Internal Security Act passed by Parliament in 1960 is a normal measure to prevent a security threat to the country.

Detention of Malaysians posing a security threat has occurred many times in the past. The aim is to rehabilitate those detained and to close off the source of the security threat before violence erupts, in accord with the time-tested adage that prevention is better than cure.

DATUK ISMAIL AMBIA,  
Ambassador to France,  
Paris.

### Standing Trial in Ulster

The demand of political leaders in the Irish Republic for three-judge panels to decide terrorism cases in Northern Ireland is not, as a barrister was quoted as saying in a report of yours (Nov. 6), just "something the politicians are using to try and get off the hook." In our 1983 study on human rights in states of emergency, we said that the laws of evidence "were

relaxed so as to make it easier for the single judge of the special courts to convict," and "if the defendant is not to have the benefit of a jury trial, he should at least have a plurality of judges. In almost any other system of law, he would be tried by a bench of at least three judges."

NIALL MACDERMOT,  
Secretary-General,  
International Commission of Jurists,  
Geneva.

### Bottom Line at Columbia

In response to the report "A \$100,000 Lesson" (Oct. 15) by Leslie Wayne:

If Asher Edelman is not allowed academic freedom to offer students at the Columbia Graduate School of Business a tidy sum for a takeover bid, where will the next generation of Boesjys come from? And since money is so obviously god to Wall Street traders, is not Columbia also attacking freedom of religion?

F.L. ASHE,  
Heredia, Costa Rica.

### Diplomacy and the Budget

Alone among great powers, the United States has been singularly averse to using professional diplomacy as the basic tool for managing a consistent and rational foreign policy. Once again the already crippled Department of State is to be further emasculated. This is wrongly perceived as a victory of zealous budget-cutters. Rather, it is being wrought by the forces of isolationism and nativism.

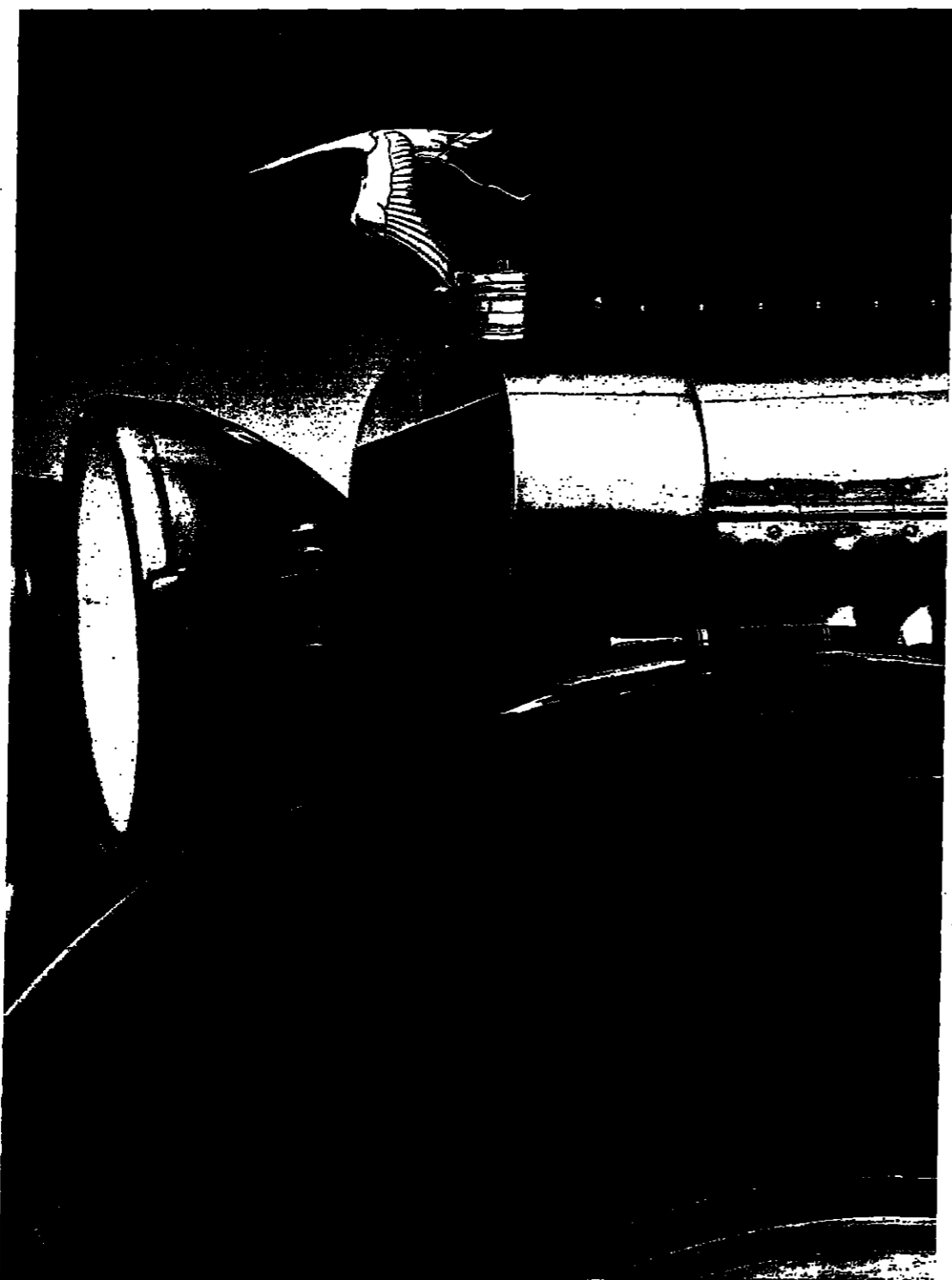
The result will be the further impoverishment of the vital inputs with which to make intelligent foreign policy decisions, and a greater knee-jerk reaction to world problems. America will more than ever be forced to rely on two techniques that it

professes to abhor: clandestine CIA activities and military solutions.

ROBERT F. ILLING,  
Oporto, Portugal.

Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams, in "The Legislators Seem to Think State is a Menace" (Oct. 22), fails to mention that it was President Reagan who signed the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings balanced budget bill. Surely, as a noncareer appointee, Mr. Abrams shares the president's vision of a smaller government. He should see that crippling the State Department is just one more step toward that goal.

RICHARD PATRICK WILSON,  
Mobile, Alabama.



Little wonder they don't build cars like they used to. Building a pen is difficult enough.

Oh, the elegant lines of the 1925 Hispano Suiza. Oh, the elegant lines of the 1927 Parker Duofold.

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Like today's top cars the Parker Duofold Centennial boasts working parts that are 'state-of-the-art.'

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# New Leading Candidate For Supreme Court Named by White House

Compiled in Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The White House said Monday that Judge Anthony M. Kennedy was the leading candidate for nomination to the Supreme Court even as President Ronald Reagan bitterly complained that his last nominee had been a victim of "harassment."

Meantime, conservatives in and out of government complained that the previous nominee, Judge Douglas H. Ginsburg, who withdrew Saturday, had been ill-served by the White House.

Fearing that recriminations from that episode could do harm to the next nomination, Mr. Reagan and other White House officials criticized the news media and Education Department officials, saying they misinterpreted a phone call between Secretary of Education William J. Bennett and Judge Ginsburg last week.

But an Education Department official said it was the fault of the White House.

Asked Monday if he was embarrassed by the failure of Judge Ginsburg's nomination, Mr. Reagan said, "No, but I think there are others that should be."

As the selection process moved toward an expected announcement by the end of the week, Mr. Reagan branded as "a distortion" reports that he condoned a move by subordinates to persuade Judge Ginsburg to bow out 10 days after he was chosen. The judge came under fire after acknowledging that he had smoked marijuana in the 60s and 70s.

"I stood by and declared I would not withdraw him," Mr. Reagan told reporters when questioned about Judge Ginsburg during a visit to the headquarters of the United Way, a charity organization. "He voluntarily made that decision on his own."

Judge Ginsburg asked that his nomination be scrapped only after being urged to do so by Mr. Bennett in a Friday night telephone call that Mr. Reagan was said to have authorized.

The White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said Judge Kennedy was the leading candidate but added that it was still possible that someone else would be chosen. Already some conservatives, still angry about the Ginsburg episode, are raising questions about Judge Kennedy.

Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, has said he would fight a Kennedy nomination. And another conservative

senator, Orrin G. Hatch, a Republican from Utah and member of the Judiciary Committee, said Monday that he foresaw possible problems with Judge Kennedy.

"If they think they had problems with Ginsburg, I wonder what they're going to have with Kennedy," he said.

In general, though, conservative senators said they would probably support Judge Kennedy not because they liked him but because they saw no alternative.

Judge Kennedy, passed over Oct. 28 in favor of Judge Ginsburg, topped a short list of candidates as Mr. Reagan's third choice in less than a month to fill the Supreme Court vacancy created by the June retirement of Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr.

With regard to the Ginsburg nomination, Mr. Reagan asserted that there was no administration involvement in the withdrawal and said, "He chose to leave in view of the harassment that was coming."

Minutes later, he tempered that remark by saying only that Judge Ginsburg had been subjected to "the clamor that arose."

Mr. Fitzwater adamantly insisted that Mr. Reagan in no way encouraged the advice to Judge Ginsburg, even though a spokesman for Mr. Bennett said the president was fully aware of the education secretary's intentions Friday and told him, "Do what you think is right."

Angered that the nomination was jettisoned without a fight — the formality of sending the nomination papers to Capitol Hill had not even been observed — Mr. Hatch charged that Mr. Reagan was ill-served by "gutless wonders" on his staff and there was "no doubt" that Judge Ginsburg was "pressured to drop out by the White House."

The broadside appeared aimed at least in part at the White House chief of staff, Howard H. Baker Jr., who was faulted by moderates for not dissuading Mr. Reagan from naming Judge Ginsburg in the first place and by conservatives for dumping the nominee once trouble arose.

Mr. Hatch said his pique only increased Saturday when presidential aides refused to put him through to Mr. Reagan to make a last-minute telephone appeal on Judge Ginsburg's behalf.

"It's time for Ronald Reagan to take charge of his own White House," Mr. Hatch said. "He has relied too much on staff."

# 'Aging' Takes Increasing Toll on Reagan Presidency

By Steven V. Roberts

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's second failure in two weeks to place his nominee on the Supreme Court demonstrates his declining political influence and ability to shape public policy in his final 14 months in office, political analysts in both parties say.

Mr. Reagan still retains the enormous power that attaches to the presidency, including the authority to conduct foreign affairs and to veto legislation. But he now is viewed as less able than at any time in the last seven years to impose his will on the government.

"Of course it hurts the president to lose two Supreme Court nominees," said a Republican politician with close ties to the White House. "It shows that the pendulum has swung, that the president is weak. Taken in light of the year the poor guy's been having, the editorials will start spewing forth that this administration is over. But dog-gone it, presidencies age, and this is an aging presidency."

For the last several weeks, Washington has seen the signs of aging, loss and defeat. Two weeks ago the Senate rejected Mr. Reagan's first choice for the Supreme Court, Judge Robert H. Bork, on a 58-42 vote, the largest defeat for a court nominee in history. Many lawmakers said their votes were based on what they saw as Judge Bork's insensitivity to individual rights.

On Saturday, Judge Douglas H. Ginsburg, Mr. Reagan's second selection, asked that his name be withdrawn after questions were raised about his legal ethics and personal life, particularly his admission that he had smoked marijuana while teaching at Harvard Law School. Amid the turmoil, Mr. Reagan's wife, Nancy, underwent surgery for breast cancer and, four days later, her mother died. Last week Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, one of the president's oldest and closest advisers, resigned his post, citing the illness of his own wife, Jane.

The resignation of Mr. Weinberger, who had served through Mr. Reagan's entire tenure, was a major blow, White House aides said. He was the third cabinet officer to resign this fall, and his departure leaves only one longtime associate in Mr. Reagan's inner circle, Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d, whose relationship with the president dates to Mr. Reagan's days as governor of California.

In addition, the White House has been forced to negotiate with Congress on two issues, the budget deficit and arms control, that Mr. Reagan had largely dominated in the first years of his presidency.

To analysts the two sets of talks indicate that the president can no longer push his own program through Congress. But at the same time, they say, the negotiations highlight the fact that Congress cannot ignore the presi-

dent's power to veto measures he does not like and the fact that Mr. Reagan often makes the vetoes stick.

Through all these troubles, friends and advisers say Mr. Reagan has generally maintained his upbeat attitude and "unquenchable optimism," as Mr. Weinberger put it in a Rose Garden ceremony marking his departure last week.

"A lot of occasions during the past year could have gotten the president down, but I don't see it," said one White House official. "He either puts on a great show, or one of the secrets of his longevity is his ability to roll with the punches. His aides seem to age with considerably more speed than he does."

A longtime friend, who talked to the president last week, said he was in a "great mood," telling jokes and looking forward to spending the Thanksgiving holiday at his ranch in California.

However, the friend added, the Supreme Court defeats, combined with political problems on other fronts, had undermined the president's natural ebullience.

"He's not a caretaker if he's still out there in the middle of a possible budget deal, or on the verge of signing an arms reduction agreement," insisted one senior official. But if Mr. Reagan is not yet a "caretaker," there is a widespread consensus in Washington that his influence has been severely reduced. He can no longer, as he once did, frighten lawmakers with threats of retaliation, or appear on television and stimulate support for his policies.



Edouard Saouma, right, after his re-election, and his deputy, Declan Walton of Ireland.

# UN Food Agency Re-elects Saouma

The Associated Press

ROME — Edouard Saouma of Lebanon was re-elected Monday to a third six-year term as head of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.

Mr. Saouma, 61, who has served as director-general for 12 years, defeated Mofse Mensah of Benin, 94-59, in a secret ballot. The result was announced to the general assembly of the 158-member UN agency at its biennial conference.

There were no abstentions, officials said. A simple majority of

votes cast was required for election. Mr. Mensah, a 53-year-old agronomist, is deputy director of the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

The Food and Agriculture Organization, which is based in Rome and leads Third World agricultural development projects, is the largest specialized UN agency. It has about 7,000 employees and a two-year budget of \$437 million.

Mr. Saouma was backed by France and Belgium and was be-

lieved to have strong support in the Arab world, Latin America, Eastern Europe and Asia.

Mr. Mensah had the endorsement of the United States and other major Western donors, including Canada, Britain, Australia, the Netherlands and the Scandinavian countries. He was also supported by the Organization of African Unity, which represents the largest bloc of member nations and a region that is a major recipient of aid from the agency.

# Iran-Contra Panels Cite A Failure to Discipline

By Walter Pincus

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Iran-contra committees, in their final report, have criticized the Reagan administration for failing to take action against individuals who violated security regulations, and they have called for "uniform enforcement" in the future, according to congressional officials.

Although they are not mentioned by name, the specific targets of the language are Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North and Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter.

Both Colonel North and Admiral Poindexter continue to have security clearances giving them access to secret documents despite their testimony in the Iran-contra hearings that they violated rules governing the handling of such documents, according to Pentagon officials.

Colonel North testified to the Iran-contra congressional investigating committees that he shredded documents related to the Iran arms sales and secret aid to the Contras in October and November 1986.

Colonel North also said he took some secret documents from his White House office to his home the day he was dismissed a year ago. The top-secret documents were later returned to the White House.

Admiral Poindexter told the committees that while he was President Ronald Reagan's national se-

curity adviser, he had tipped up a highly sensitive 1985 presidential intelligence authorization related to the Israeli arms shipment to Iran in November 1985.

The document was relevant to the inquiry launched by Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d. The admiral said he destroyed it without telling either Mr. Meese or the president that it existed.

Despite these admissions, neither the Defense Department nor the Navy Department has so far taken steps to review either man's security clearances under procedures established for dealing with security violations, officials said.

"The navy says their jobs require a security clearance, and they see no compelling reason to revoke their clearances," a spokesman for the defense secretary's office said.

Colonel North is working on plans and policies for Office of the Marine Commandant, and Admiral Poindexter has been working on projects for the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations.

"The navy is not doing anything on it, and they have not been asked to do anything," the Pentagon spokesman said.

Fawn Hall, Colonel North's former secretary, was transferred from the White House to a Navy Department job where she does not have access to secret material, a Pentagon official said. Her security clearance "is under review," he said.

# Jordan Says No to Plan By U.S. for Peace Talks

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

AMMAN, Jordan — Jordan has rejected an American proposal that the United States and the Soviet Union cosponsor direct peace talks between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, according to a Jordanian official.

"We rejected the idea," the official said. "King Hussein wants a full international conference."

Secretary of State George P. Shultz had made the proposal for Soviet-American sponsorship of negotiations between Jordan and Israel three weeks ago, first during talks Oct. 16 in Israel with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and later in London on Oct. 19 with the Jordanian king.

Mr. Shultz initiated the proposal as an alternative to a full-scale international conference that would involve the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, as well as Israel, Syria and a Jordan-Palestinian delegation.

Hussein has long favored a full-scale conference, but Mr. Shamir rejects the idea, preferring direct negotiations.

Mr. Shultz apparently hoped that a smaller conference, in which the Soviets and Americans would sponsor the opening session and then, in effect, step aside as Jordan and Israel negotiated directly, would be a compromise acceptable to both sides. It could satisfy Jordan's demand for some kind of international cover for entering into peace talks with Israel as well as satisfying Israeli demands for direct talks with Jordan.

Mr. Shamir was not enthusiastic about the Shultz proposal but he agreed to have him explore it with Hussein and the Soviet Union.

According to the Jordanian official, Hussein rejected the idea when it was broached by Mr. Shultz in London.

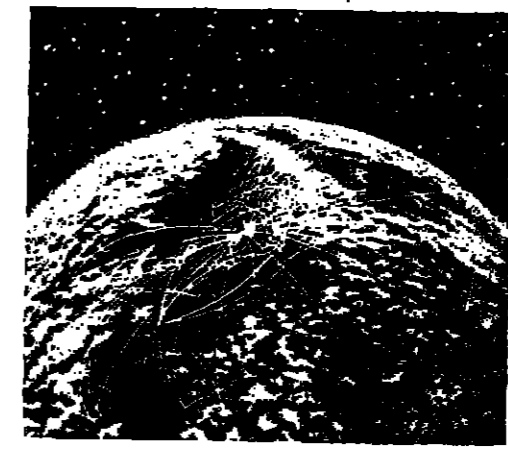
# Moscow Drops Demand

The Soviet Union has dropped its demand for a separate Palestine Liberation Organization delegation in peace talks, an Israeli official said Monday. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Palestinians would be mixed in with Jordanians for the negotiations, an arrangement that is considered acceptable by both Israel and the United States.

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By Sherry...  
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...concept of "maxim...  
...pleasure", rather t...  
...the better", earned...  
...enthusiasm from d...  
...as committed drive

Living Abroad

Weighing the Pros and Cons of Bilingual Education

By Sherry Buchanan International Herald Tribune

A bilingual education can pose problems even for children who are fluent in both languages, some educators say.

They also say there are limits to bilingualism in a curriculum if students are to gain maximum benefit.

In a bilingual school, children take some of their courses in one language and some in another.

Paul Decrovet, coordinator of programs at the Foundation of the International School of Geneva, said, "After a two-year experiment, we decided to discontinue a totally bilingual course, where children were getting half of their instruction in English and half in French."

"The children taking the bilingual course were ending up with only a superficial knowledge of two languages and cultures," he said.

"They were becoming rootless international types with deficient references in both languages."

The school, which offers the international baccalaureate, the O levels, the Swiss maturity and the French baccalaureate, provides students with the option of taking a limited number of classes in a second language — for instance,

chemistry in French and biology in English.

Although the language and course mix varies from school to school, educators say writing, reading and thinking in different languages takes more energy and time than classwork in one language with heavy emphasis on learning other languages, the standard curriculum in international schools.

Nancy Magaud, director of the American section of the Lycee International in Saint-Germain-en-Laye near Paris, said, "There is no question that requiring native standard for two different languages and cultures puts more pressure on the child."

Because they are expensive to run and demand is limited, there are relatively fewer bilingual schools than there are international schools, where instruction is in one language with more or less emphasis on learning another language.

Parents sometimes make the mistake of thinking that just because a school is abroad it is bilingual.

"To call a school bilingual more often than not is a misnomer," said Anita Tassel, a co-editor with Carolyn White-Lesieur of "Guide

to Education," (Association of American Wives of Europeans, 49 rue Pierre Charron, Paris, 45FF). The book is a guide to bilingual and international schools in the Paris area.

"If you decide to go that route," she said, "the kid has to be really bright and competitive to be able to undergo that kind of pressure."

A list of bilingual schools in Europe is available in the annual directory of the European Council of International Schools (18 Lavant Street, Petersfield, England, GU23 2EW, \$20). The council is a non-profit organization with 140 member schools around the world.

The organization has also just published "A Guide to Languages and Cultures in English-Language

Based Schools" (available at the same address, \$25).

Some of the bilingual schools teach only a limited number of subjects in the second language — for instance, literature and history.

Others teach a wider variety of courses in a second language and select the language in which a particular course will be taught according to the tougher of the two curriculums.

At the French-American School in Larchmont, New York, 7-year-olds study, in French, math, reading, grammar, French history and geography. In English, they take social studies, science, U.S. geography and history, music, art and physical education.

"This is a double curriculum," said Sylvette Moschoni, director of the school. "It means a lot of work for a child. A kid who has difficulty just following in his own language will have trouble following our course. A bilingual course is not for every child; we are convinced of that."

Some parents who speak only one language themselves are sending their children to bilingual schools.

"We eliminated the American school option because we didn't come here to have an American experience," said Robert Moran, a business professor from Arizona who is on a one-year leave to teach in France.

"When we initially got here," he said, "we were inclined to have the kids go cold turkey into the French system. But then we heard of the bilingual alternative, we decided it would be the best of both worlds."

All five of Mr. Moran's children — aged 16, 15, 12, 10 and 7, who did not speak any French when they arrived — are enrolled at the Lycee International in Saint-Germain-en-Laye. They take all their classes in French, except for six hours a week in English.

**'A bilingual course is not for every child; we are convinced of that.'**

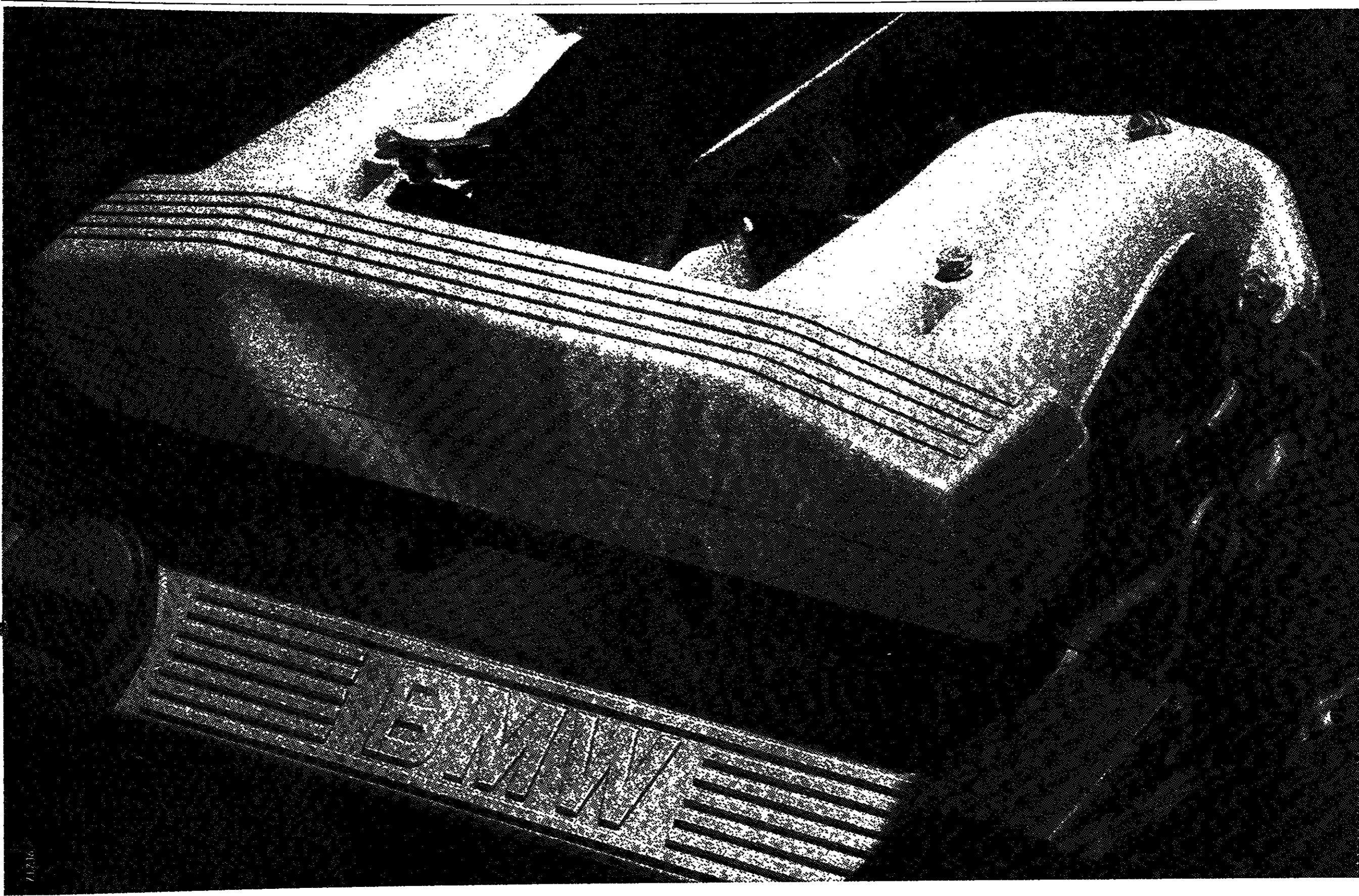
Earthquake Jars Yugoslavia

Belgrade — An earthquake measuring 5 on the 12-point Mercalli scale shook western Yugoslavia on Sunday night, but no casualties or damage were reported. The Tanjug press agency said the epicenter was near the town of Knin.

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**The ultimate driving machine**

Jordan Says No to Plan By U.S. for Peace Talks

By Thomas L. Friedman

AMMAN, Jordan — Jordan rejected an American proposal for a Union-sponsored direct peace talks between Israel and a Jordanian delegation.

"We rejected the idea," King Hussein's Secretary of State George Shultz had made the proposal during negotiations between Jordan and Israel three weeks ago.

Shultz said Oct. 16 in Israel with Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and later in London on Oct. 19 with Jordanian King Hussein.

Mr. Shultz initiated the proposal as an alternative to a full-scale international conference that would involve the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, as well as Israel, Syria and a Jordan-Palestinian delegation.

Hussein has long favored a full-scale conference, but Mr. Shultz rejects the idea, preferring negotiations.

Mr. Shultz apparently hopes that a smaller conference, sponsored by the United States, would, in effect, step aside to let Jordan and Israel negotiate directly.

It would be a compromise step to both sides. It could satisfy Jordan's demand for some international cover for the peace talks with Israel in as satisfying Israeli demand for direct talks with Jordan.

Mr. Shultz was not entirely about the Shultz proposal to agree to have him explore Hussein and the Soviet Union.

According to the Jordanian official, Hussein rejected the idea it was proposed by Mr. Shultz in London.

**Moscow Drops Demand**

The Soviet Union has dropped its demand for a separate international organization to handle the peace talks, an official said Monday. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Foreign officials would be in contact with Jordanians for the next few days, an announcement that would be acceptable by both sides, the official said.

Anything that would be a setback for the peace talks would be a setback for the peace talks.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Minis, Bows, Bubbles

By Hebe Dorsey
NEW YORK — Short hemlines and Christian Lacroix dominated the collections of American establishment designers...



Bows from Bill Blass(left), and Lesage embroidered shawl at Calvin Klein.

Dress of the Unexpected

By John Russell
NEW YORK — Like Montague and Capulet, high art and fashion are not supposed to keep company...

runs free and the everyday business of getting dressed and going around the town grows wings...

between opposites in unexpected places are what this show is about. It should go without saying that many of the ideas, devices, distortions...

Where else could one find hats in the likeness of a lettuce, a cabbage and a colander?

Next to it, on a bare white table, are an umbrella and a sewing machine arranged as a tableau vivant. This has been believed by some to symbolize a clinical approach to fashion in general...

This is a show in which fantasy was definitely dowdy.

NEW YORK FASHION

many of them have settled for cropping hemlines to mid-thigh or higher while keeping their old, strongly shouldered silhouette.

There is also much too much Christian Lacroix around and while one can appreciate the shot in the arm he gave the industry...

to the teeth, they come to fashion shows as if they were going to the opera.

Rocham has toned down her act and has simplified her daytime look while keeping her usual glitz for evening.

Calvin Klein's sensuous collection revolved around the Body Beautiful, from the black, skin-tight and amply décolleté swimsuits to long high-waisted mermaid sheaths.

Unfortunately, the evening was drowned in Lacroix's bubbles and bows, with many of the models looking like glorified milkmaids.

Caroline Rocham has found a niche for herself even if she is still badly in need of a signature.

The gist of it was a "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof" slip, with high-waist and cloth cut to a bare minimum. The long, silver lace ones, with a mermaid train, were dangerously sexy.

After a lot of puffs and bubbles, Ralph Lauren's highly personal collection emerged as totally cool and collected. Lauren has dropped his Wild West and British to-the-manor-born look for a more subtle, white-gloved and urbane style.

Calvin Klein's sensuous collection revolved around the Body Beautiful, from the black, skin-tight and amply décolleté swimsuits to long high-waisted mermaid sheaths.

Oscar de la Renta, who was born in Spain, went crazy over a bull-fighter's look which, again, owed to a lot of Lacroix, especially the embroidered bustier tops over poufy organza skirts.

It was a solo trip for Perry Ellis's designer Patricia Pastor, who together with Ted Kristella, took over after Ellis's death a couple of seasons ago. Kristella has now gone into the theater leaving this \$600 million company in Pastor's hands.

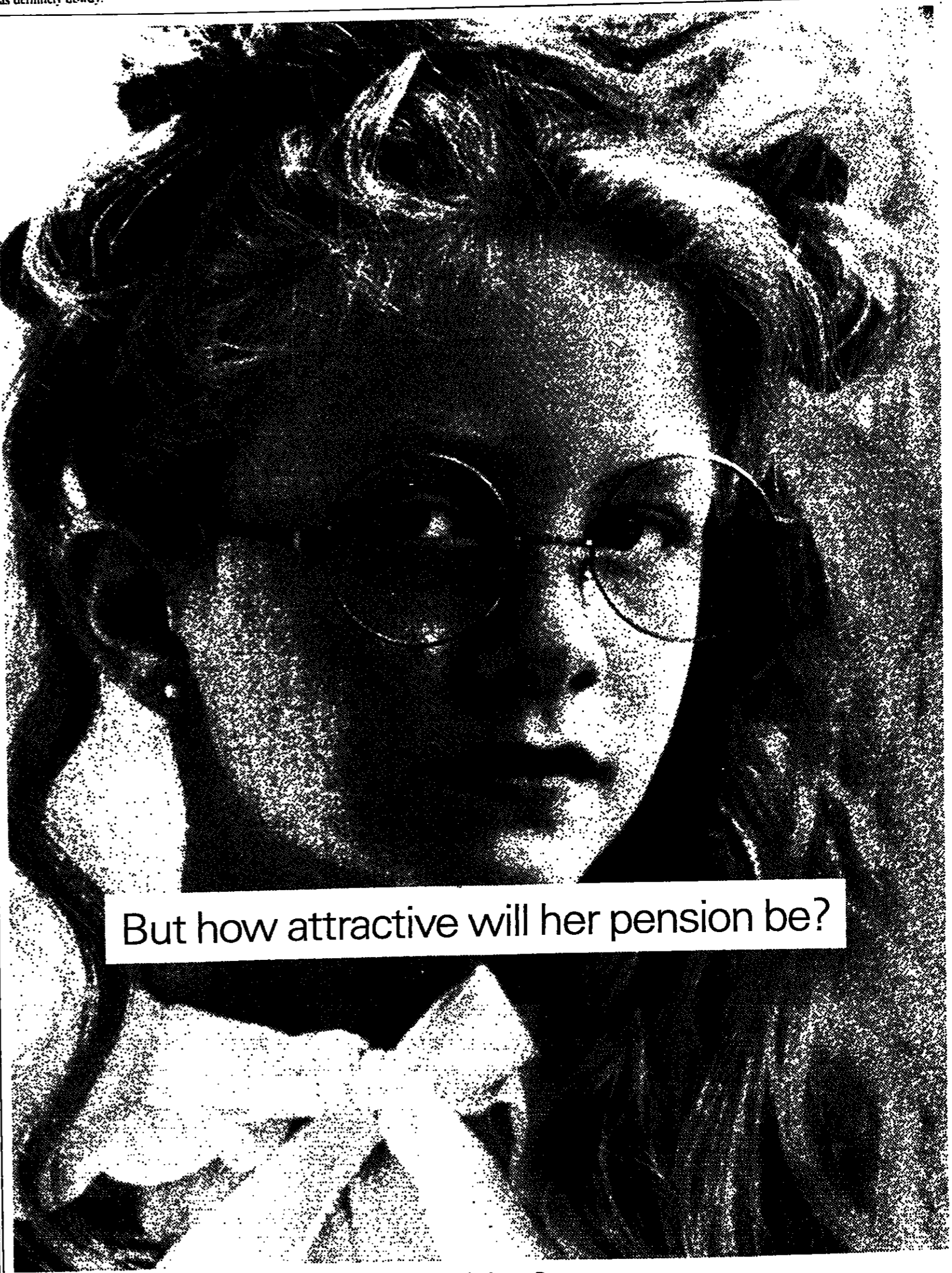
The Donna Karan show was quite a shock. This designer has gone from a stark, austere, black

DOONESBURY



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bor Who Bar... m, Is Dead at... LIST LAN F LY... AUTHORS BY N.Y. P... SOUR...

NYSE Most Actives table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

Market Sales table with columns: NYSE 4 p.m. volume, Amex 4 p.m. volume, etc.

NYSE Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Monday's NYSE Closing Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary table with columns: Close, Prev.

NASDAQ Index table with columns: Composite, Industrials, Finance, etc.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns: Bonds, Utilities, Industrials

NYSE Diary table with columns: Close, Prev.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns: Buy, Sell, % Buy

Dow Jones Averages table with columns: Open, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

NASDAQ Diary table with columns: Close, Prev.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

MARKETS: Dow Falls 58 as Anxiety Returns

(Continued from Page 1) since panic gripped world markets on Oct. 19. The dollar began to retreat on Oct. 23, and its decline accelerated after the Reagan administration asserted that its top priority was thwarting a post-crash recession by keeping interest rates down, even if that meant the dollar must fall. The central bankers issued what was viewed as a qualified statement Monday saying that they applauded "the recent measures taken by European central banks," an apparent reference to coordinated cuts in interest rates recently in several European countries. Wall Street traders were pessimistic. "The risk is still great in this market," said Ricky Harrington, a technical analyst with Interstate Securities Corp. in Charlotte, North Carolina. "The investment community continues to be too complacent over what has happened in recent weeks. We are in a bear market, and bear markets do not end in an atmosphere of complacency." Mr. Harrington said he expected to see lower prices "much sooner than widely expected, with a full-fledged test of 1,700," a reference to the level of the Dow average, "over the very near term." The market will have abrupt and violent rallies from time to time," Mr. Harrington said. "But it will need a lot more evidence to prove this market is not a bear market." "Economic fundamentals are the main reasons the market is coming down," he added.

with "those fundamentals being the trade and budget deficits and weakening productivity." Referring to the program trading, Brad Weeks of DLJ Securities said, "There were really very few programs out there. But fear of the volatility these programs are associated with caused a lot of people to stay out of the market." On Friday, the late-day announcement by the New York Stock Exchange that it would again permit automated program trading triggered selling that knocked the market sharply lower. "It is clear that the psychological impact of the programs is still overwhelming the market," said Michael Metz, a market strategist at Oppenheimer & Co. "Investors have been scared off by the programs," he added, referring to the light volume. Panhandle was the most active NYSE-listed issue, down 1/4 to 24 1/2. General Electric followed, off 1 1/2 to 44 1/2. IBM fell 1 1/2 to 118 1/2, while AT&T declined 3/4 to 28 1/2. Among the other blue chips, American Express lost 1/2 to 24 1/2, USX was down 3/4 to 27 1/2 and Kodak slipped 1 1/2 to 49 1/2. In the automobile sector, General Motors lost 3/4 to 58. Ford dropped 2 1/2 to 73 1/2 and Chrysler was unchanged at 34 1/2. Digital Equipment fell 1 1/2 to 132 1/2. Merck lost 3/4 to 173 1/2. Synalloy led the Amex actives, off 1/4 to 4. (UPI, AP, Reuters)

Table A: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Open Close

Table B: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Open Close

Table C: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Open Close

Table D: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Open Close

Table E: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Open Close

Table F: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Open Close

Table G: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Open Close

Table H: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Open Close

Table I: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Open Close

Table J: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Open Close

Table K: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Open Close

Table L: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Open Close

Table M: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Open Close

Table N: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Open Close

Table O: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Open Close

Table P: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Open Close

Table Q: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Open Close

Table R: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Open Close

Financial advertisements including 'Uphaval Full American Tr', 'THE CLEARING PROCESS', 'Current', 'Interest', and 'Emergency Deposits'.

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Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices as to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect later trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Open Close Chg.

(Continued)

Table of stock market data including various stock symbols, prices, and volume.

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Consumer Survey Shows Stock Drop Created Doubts

The Associated Press

ANN ARBOR, Michigan — Consumers are more pessimistic about the U.S. economy since the stock market collapse but have not fully assessed how they will be affected, according to a University of Michigan survey.

Business Economists Think U.S. Consumers Will Regain Confidence

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Three weeks after the stock market collapse, most corporate economists are firmly optimistic that U.S. consumers will recover their confidence and spend enough to avoid a recession next year.

Table of stock market data including various stock symbols, prices, and volume.

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Table titled 'U.S. Futures' listing various futures contracts like Grains, Food, Metals, and Stock Indexes.

Table titled 'Financial' listing various financial instruments like U.S. Treasury Bills, Bonds, and Commodities.

Approval E... (Advertisement for a product or service)

Toyota Invest... (Advertisement for Toyota investment services)

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**BUSINESS ROUNDUP**

**Approval Expected for BA-Caledonian Merger**

**Reuters**  
**LONDON** — Britain is expected to give conditional approval to a disputed plan for British Caledonian Airways, the independent airline, to merge with the recently privatized British Airways, industry sources said Monday.

Lord Young, the trade and industry secretary, is expected to announce his decision this week after reviewing a report from the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

The two airlines, which had been bitter rivals, announced July 16 that British Airways would acquire the smaller British Caledonian for £237 million (\$423 million).

Industry sources said an announcement was likely Wednesday, to coincide with British Airways' interim financial report.

But they said Lord Young was expected to attach conditions to his acceptance of the agreement, which British Caledonian's chairman, Sir Adam Thomson, says is vital to his company's survival.

British Caledonian reported a £19.3 million pretax loss last year.

British Airways, which was sold to private

investors by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government in a £900 million share issue earlier this year, made a £90 million profit in the first quarter of its 1987-88 financial year.

Sir Adam has said that if the deal falls through British Caledonian will be forced to

**Industry sources expect the trade secretary to attach conditions to the deal, which British Caledonian portrays as vital to its survival.**

approach other partners, including foreign airlines.

The merger is intended to create a "mega-carrier" capable of competing with the big U.S. airlines. In addition, British Airways had hoped to benefit from British Caledo-

nian's lucrative European routes, but the industry sources said the government may transfer some of those routes to smaller airlines.

Small independent carriers such as British Midland and Air Europe have campaigned vigorously against the merger, saying it would force them out of business or oblige them to operate further away from London.

The British government can refer merger proposals to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, which makes recommendations to the trade and industry secretary. His decision is final.

Under the rules, British Airways' bid automatically lapsed when it was referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

If Lord Young agrees to the acquisition, British Airways normally would simply renew its offer. But the dramatic slump in world stock prices in recent weeks, as well as the declining value of the dollar, means that British Airways could submit a much lower offer.

If the offer was not good enough, British Caledonian might look elsewhere.

**Toyota Investing Another \$300 Million in U.S.**

**Reuters**  
**GEORGETOWN, Kentucky** — Toyota Motor Co.'s U.S. subsidiary said Monday that it would spend another \$300 million to expand its automobile plant under construction here, bringing its total investment in the Georgetown facility to \$1.1 billion.

Toyota, Japan's leading automobile company, had previously committed \$800 million to build its first wholly owned U.S. car manufacturing complex here in an effort to sidestep the quotas that limit its exports to the U.S. market.

Toyota's plan follows the trend of other Japanese car makers with U.S. plants. Spurred by the weak dollar and the threat of new trade barriers, Japanese companies have been making plans to replace imported parts with U.S.-produced components.

Honda Motor Co., which opened the first Japanese-owned car assembly line in the United States in 1982 at Marysville, Ohio, announced earlier this year investments of about \$600 million for expansion of engine and car-manufacturing capacity.

Honda said its aim was to increase U.S.-manufactured content of its vehicles to about 70 percent within a few years from the 50 percent level in early 1987.

The Toyota plant, run by Toyota Motor Manufacturing U.S.A. Inc., will manufacture the Camry midsize car, due to go into production next year with target production of 200,000 cars a year. The new facility, scheduled to begin operation in

1991, will produce engines, axles and steering components.

With the new facility, 75 percent of the Camry will be produced locally.

Toyota's extra investment is expected to add about 500 jobs to the roughly 3,000 previously expected to be employed at the Georgetown complex, which is nearly complete.

In another move to cut costs amid the yen's appreciation, Toyota Motor Co. has said it will build a plant in Indonesia to manu-

facture car engines with a local partner.

William Suriadajaya, president of PT Astra Internasional Inc., the Indonesian partner, said on Saturday in Jakarta that the plant would cost \$75 million.

The plant, scheduled to open in 1990, will have a capacity of 72,000 engines a year. Half will be shipped to Japan and the remainder will be sold in Indonesia.

Astra and Toyota have formed a company called PT Toyota Engine

Indonesia to make the engines, which will have a local content of more than 90 percent, Mr. Suriadajaya said.

Toyota said it chose Indonesia because of its low labor costs and Astra's success in developing an exportable car.

The Indonesian car industry produces 45 models but is running at only 41 percent capacity, according to the Indonesian Automobile Association.

**Brazilian Court Upholds VW, Ford on Price Hikes**

**The Associated Press**  
**SAO PAULO** — Brazil's Federal Court of Appeals ruled Monday that the Brazilian subsidiaries of Ford Motor Co. and Volkswagen AG are allowed to increase their prices above official limits.

The court ordered the government to suspend any punitive measures against Autolatina SA, the holding company that groups both subsidiaries. On Friday, Autolatina defied Brazil's rigid price control policy by announcing a price increase of 28 percent for VW vehicles and of 25 percent for Ford vehicles.

Autolatina said that a 16.7 percent increase granted recently by the government did not cover its production costs. It accused the Finance Ministry of breaking an April accord in which the auto industry was authorized to cover manufacturing costs by increasing prices.

Brazil had adopted the price controls to control runaway inflation. After Autolatina announced the new prices, the government threatened to arrest West German, U.S. and Brazilian officials of Autolatina for "crimes against the people's economy."

The Finance Ministry ordered government banks to suspend all credits to Autolatina and tax agents to examine the holding company's records. It also threatened dealers with sanctions.

Ford and VW have been losing money in Brazil. Friday's price increases were viewed as an implicit threat by Autolatina to shut down operations.

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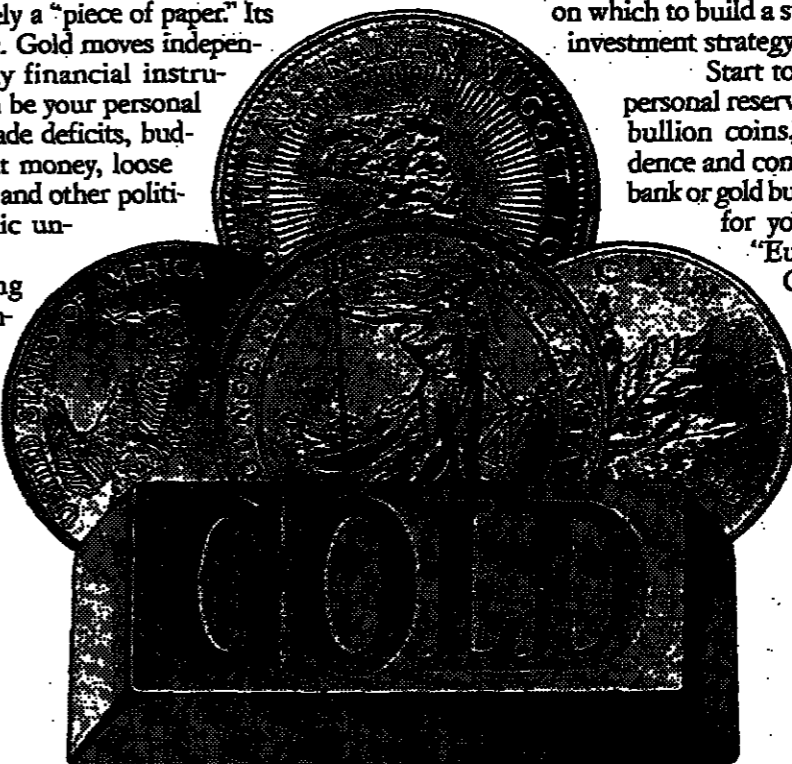
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*J.P. Ciola*



BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Suez Starts Trading Below Offer Price

PARIS — In their first day of trading on the Bourse, shares in the recently privatized financial group Compagnie Financière de Suez closed Monday at 261 francs (\$45.87), well below the offer price of 317 francs, dealers said.

Suez's poor showing may place new pressure on the French government to slow its plans to sell state-held companies to private investors.

Robins Urged To Set Aside \$2.3 Billion For Claims

By Barnaby J. Feder New York Times Service RICHMOND, Virginia — An expert witness has recommended that A.H. Robins Co. be required to set aside about \$2.3 billion to compensate 163,000 women who say they were injured by the Dalkon Shield birth-control device.

NTT: Japan's Telephone Giant Beginning Share Issue Valued at \$37 Billion

(Continued from first finance page) plunged worldwide last month, the government and the nation's major brokerage houses are widely believed to have mounted a market support operation to maintain prices prior to the new issue.

As a consequence, there is little doubt among market observers here that the issue, which is fully subscribed, will be successful.

NTT stock has been highly popular among institutions and individual investors since it was first made available in February. Issued at a price of 12 million yen a share, the share reached a high in April of 3.18 million yen before settling in its current range.

Like many other Tokyo listings, NTT has been a "story" stock, its appeal resting largely on the notion of a future society built on information industries such as telecommunications.

"NTT has always been seen as the people's share," said John Donald, who follows the stocks for Jardine Fleming Securities Ltd. "The issue could be taken as a signal that confidence among private investors is back — that nothing has really changed."

German Banks' Unit Buys NYSE Seats

FRANKFURT — A unit of Dresdner Bank AG and Bayerische Hypothek- & Wechselbank AG has bought five seats on the New York Stock Exchange, bank officials said Monday.

The purchase gives the unit, ABD NY Inc., the largest number of NYSE seats of any foreign member, the officials said.

er hopes that foreign banks active in both areas were exempted by the 1978 International Banking Act.

Pickens Raises Stake in Singer

AMARILLO, Texas — Mesa Limited Partnership, led by T. Boone Pickens, said Monday it had raised its stake in Singer Co. to 9.9 percent.

Bridge Syndrome

In ancient times many people never got out of the towns where they were born because they believed there were trolls under the bridges.

Foreign & Colonial Reserve Asset Fund

Table with 2 columns: Asset Name and Price. Includes US Dollar Cash, Multi-Currency Cash, Dollar Bonds, Multi-Currency Bonds, Sterling Bonds, Deutschmark Bonds, Yen Bonds, ECU Bonds, Sterling Equity, US Equities, Japanese Equities, Global Equities, Sterling Cash, and Gold.

Group Seeks Control of CNW In \$559 Million Buyout Plan

CHICAGO — CNW Corp., the railroad holding company, said Monday that it had received a leveraged buyout proposal valued at \$559 million from a group led by the New York investment banking firm Gibbons, Green, van Amerongen Ltd.

CNW said that its board had formed a committee to consider the proposal, under which Gibbons, Green investors would make a \$60 million equity investment for a 57.5 percent interest in a new company known as New CNW.

Unisys to Buy Timeplex In \$305 Million Deal

NEW YORK — Unisys Corp. said Monday that it had agreed to acquire Timeplex Inc., a leading maker of voice-data communications networks, in a stock swap worth about \$305 million at current share prices.

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CURRENCY MARKETS

DOLLAR: New Record Lows

(Continued from first finance page) News from the Bank for International Settlements meeting in Basel. The central bankers made no firm commitment to support the dollar.

Many dealers were awaiting a report that is to be released Thursday on the U.S. merchandise trade deficit for September. But they differed on what impact the trade data would have on the dollar.

Most economists foresee a trade deficit of \$14.5 billion to \$15 billion for the month, following August's \$15.68 billion shortfall.

Some dealers say those figures are now less important than the U.S. budget talks. Others say a figure too far from the forecasts could either precipitate a new fall in the dollar or spark a steep rally.

Amid the uncertainty, some dealers are calling for a temporary, chart-based rally for the dollar before Thursday's report.

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Bid, Ask, Bid, Ask. Includes Deutsche mark, Pound sterling, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, French franc.

Since January 1985, when the dollar was at 3 DM and 250 yen, it has lost more than 46 percent of its value against the yen and more than 47 percent against the mark.

The dollar's fall accelerated after the September 1985 "Plaza Accord," in which leading industrial nations agreed to a controlled decline to try to correct the U.S. trade deficit.

Since the stock market plunge of Oct. 19, the dollar has fallen about 6.6 percent against the yen and 8.3 percent against the mark.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.6719 DM, down from 1.6785 DM on Friday, and in Paris at 5.674 francs, down from 5.6925. It closed in Zurich at 1.375 Swiss francs, down from 1.3755. (Reuters, UPI)

BIS: Vague Assurances on Dollar

(Continued from Page 1) ments imbalances, promoting exchange rate stability and sustaining noninflationary growth."

The central banks declared themselves to be "ready to support these objectives with appropriate monetary policies."

The central bank officials had cautioned observers not to expect any major developments at the meeting of the Bank for International Settlements, despite the recent turmoil in the financial market.

Satoshi Sumita, governor of the Bank of Japan, said he had spoken with Mr. Greenspan and that they

both "held the same position in that we both want stable exchange rates."

But Mr. Sumita said joint measures were not discussed and that he had not been asked to take action on interest rates.

Lamberto Dini, director-general of the Bank of Italy, said interest rates were being discussed but that another round of major rate cuts was unlikely.

In January, the leading industrial nations jointly lowered their discount rates in an attempt to spur economic growth and stabilize the dollar.

WORLD: Europe, Tokyo Prices Off

(Continued from first finance page) with domestic investors taking little action.

Dealers noted, however, that the dividend yield of some shares was now higher than the 6.31 percent yield on the new West German federal government bond.

Banks, cars and electricals led other sectors lower, dealers said. In London, the Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100-share index closed 55.60 points, or 3.43 percent, down at 1,565.20, breaking through the 1,600 barrier for the first time since late October 1986.

"As Wall Street went lower again at the opening, so more sellers moved into the market to unload," said Antony Laiker of Greenwell Montagu, the London brokerage.

A spokesman for Phillips & Drew, another brokerage house, said: "The market is still very nervous, and with no good news coming from the United States on budget or trade deficits, only minus signs are being seen."

Dealers had been fearing a lower Wall Street opening after news on Friday that restrictions on futures-related program trading were to be lifted.

In Paris, French share prices ended the continuous session lower in thin trading, with investors reluctant to take new positions in the absence of fresh news, dealers said.

Prices ended off their day's lows, with the Bourse indicator showing a fall of 3.85 percent based on late trades, above the 4.50 percent decline recorded at midday.

In Tokyo, dealers blamed the depreciation of the dollar for the fall in stock prices, as the U.S. currency fell to a postwar low of 135 yen in Tokyo trading.

The Hong Kong stock market closed higher Monday in light trad-

ing, with the Hang Seng index ending the day at 2,139.31, up 25.64 points, or 1.21 percent.

The market opened weakly, but rose throughout the day on bargain-hunting to final gains for the second straight trading day.

In Sydney, bargain-hunting also pushed stocks modestly higher, in line with firmer prices for metals. But the gains hardly dented the 45 percent of equity lost since the Oct. 20 collapse.

The key market barometer, the All Ordinaries Index, finished 13.90 points higher at 1,251.50 a recovery of 1.1 percent of share values.

(Reuters, UPI, AFP)

VOLCKER: After Markets' Fall, All Eyes Are on Fed's Former Chairman

(Continued from first finance page) things. I'm not saying we can fine-tune it. You can get a situation that is so upset and filled with risk that there is no right policy. I don't think it has to get that way. I think we've had a little warning; we haven't had a catastrophe."

"An extremely sudden warning," he concedes. "I don't think it's comparable to '29." He points out that in 1929 Wall Street had neither program trading nor portfolio insurance.

"The market went up 30 percent this year and it's gone back down 30 percent to where it was at the beginning of the year," he notes. "It's very hard not to rail at the index futures markets — I don't think these techniques add much to the sum of human endeavor. And the growth and close linking of international financial markets add to the size and speed of the reaction. The technical capabilities of communications and computers increase the volatility of markets. We're not just in a steady-state situation all over the world."

He insists that there is time to deal with the underlying problems threatening the American and the world economy. "The last depression was an international phenomenon," he says. "There was a long time after the stock-market event in 1929 before the economy crashed. There were great disturbances in financial markets — you had the collapse of the Credit-Anstalt bank in Austria followed by bank failures all over the world."

"That's why we have the glories of bank protection today," Mr. Volcker says, a little bitterly. His defense of bank regulation was one of the reasons he was unpopular with many big bankers and the Reagan administration. "It's ironic," he says, "that all the trumpeting now of these protections stem-

ing from 1929 is being done by the same sources that have been trying to get rid of them and remove all inhibitions on the free markets."

On May 31, the day before Mr. Volcker's resignation was announced, a high administration official said privately that, with the

recession and the loss of the White House to Jimmy Carter and the Democrats in 1980. Although the Reagan administration subsequently took credit for stopping inflation, it then blamed Mr. Volcker for the recession of 1981-82.

All this, needless to say, takes on ironic overtones given the events of the week of Oct. 19. But even before the market plunged, Mr. Volcker was worrying about "obvious imbalances," expressing sur-

prise "that some of these vulnerabilities haven't come home to roost sooner."

The imbalances that trouble him still are the huge budget deficit in the United States as well as the U.S. merchandise trade deficit and trade surpluses abroad, especially in Japan and West Germany. Also

Mr. Volcker says that given the volatility of the markets, "you have to be, on the one hand, prepared to provide liquidity" that is, to increase the cash reserves of banks to enable them to keep lending to troubled customers, "and the market calls for that when they feel they are in trouble. But you have to keep a weather eye out against the risks of reigniting inflation."

Incapable of shedding his public responsibilities even in private life, Mr. Volcker has sought to give his support to his successor at the Federal Reserve, Alan Greenspan. He knows only too well the horrendous difficulty of Mr. Greenspan's job.

"I think Alan is a very careful, a kind of cautious economist," he says. "I sense there a lot of respect for institutions. He's not a burner, and in that sense he's good for the Federal Reserve."

His years in government have left him with extremely modest savings. But while he insists that one of his reasons for leaving the Fed was his desire to enhance his financial situation, mishaps about making money in ways he fears might conflict with the public interest clearly trouble him.

In the meantime, he is asked, should people stay in or stay out of the stock market?

"First of all," he says, "I don't think substitutively I can give you an intelligent answer. And if I gave you a clear answer, it would almost by definition be unintelligent, because I don't think it's that clear."

But, he says, "I do think that we have a peculiar mixture of unparalleled opportunity and significant risk at the same time. We've come off this inflation thing, had a big recession, big difficulties, but with the economy in a position — even now it's been expanding for almost five years. There is no inherent reason why it couldn't go beyond."

Discussing what the Fed can do,

Split Reported In German Policy

FRANKFURT — A Frankfurt-based newsletter, Platow Brief, reported Monday that the president of the Bundesbank, Karl Otto Pöhl, favored an early revaluation of the Deutsche mark within the European Monetary System, but that Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg opposed such a move.

A spokesman for the central bank declined to comment on the report, said to be based on accounts of last Thursday's meeting of the bank's policymaking central council.

Mr. Stoltenberg reportedly was concerned that German farmers would be hurt by a revaluation. The report said that Mr. Pöhl also proposed a simultaneous cut of one-quarter percentage point in the 3 percent discount rate to counterbalance any fall of the dollar.

Monday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press.

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE High Low 4 P.M. CHG. Lists various OTC stocks like ABB, AGI, AIG, etc.

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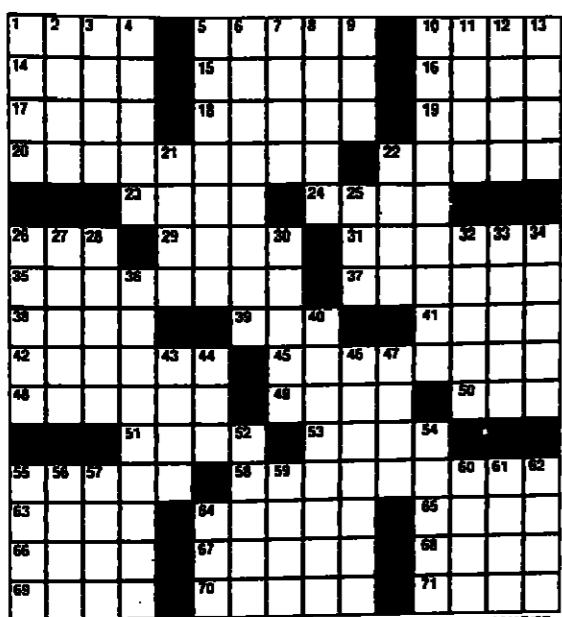
Monday's AMEX Closing. Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE High Low 4 P.M. CHG. Lists various AMEX stocks like ABB, AGI, AIG, etc.

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Advertisement for a business service, mentioning 'Monday's OTC Prices' and 'AMEX Closing'.



**ACROSS**

1 Tell me where is fancy  
2 ... Shk.  
3 Canal  
4 Move swiftly  
5 Footballer  
6 Robin or Kyle  
7 15 Adjust  
8 Napoleonic victory site  
9 1798  
10 Thine, in Tours  
11 Type of eagle  
12 Sheltered, at sea  
13 Capone's political position?  
14 Eyed  
15 cheesecake  
16 An inert gas  
17 Jack rabbit's long features  
18 Antiquated  
19 In the buff  
20 Cleared, as profit  
21 Truck driver  
22 Greek markets  
23 Biblical weed  
24 Gypsy man  
25 One margin of victory  
26 Reveal  
27 Separate  
28 Clive, as aid  
29 Birthright  
30 Gypsy man  
31 Dutch town  
32 Water plant

**DOWN**

1 Crow  
2 Roster  
3 British public school  
4 Condescend  
5 Have a quarrel  
6 Ornamental  
7 Porient  
8 Glass or garter  
9 follower  
10 Hail author  
11 Irving?  
12 Droop  
13 — fix

53 Pleasant  
54 Vote in  
55 Confuse author  
56 Thomas?  
63 Supermarket section  
64 Slinger Miet  
65 Spanner  
66 Latin primer  
67 Knife  
68 Columnist  
69 "— are called..."  
70 Brain  
71 Comedian

13 All even  
14 Sties  
22 Neighbor of Wash.  
25 Collection of sayings  
26 Mink's relative  
27 G.L.'s holiday  
28 Late singer  
29 Bobby  
30 Eat away  
32 Treasure  
33 Alleviated  
34 Farms  
35 Columnist  
36 Repair  
37 Chicago's slums?  
40 Wrong-name error  
43 Welshman, e.g.  
44 Work unit  
46 Certain ships or boats  
47 "— is life!"  
52 Underway  
54 Type of behavior  
55 Dutch cheese  
56 British Open golf winner: 1964  
57 Zest  
59 Writer Sarah  
60 Jewett  
61 Tinted  
62 Stock enclosure  
64 Sulfur: Comb. form

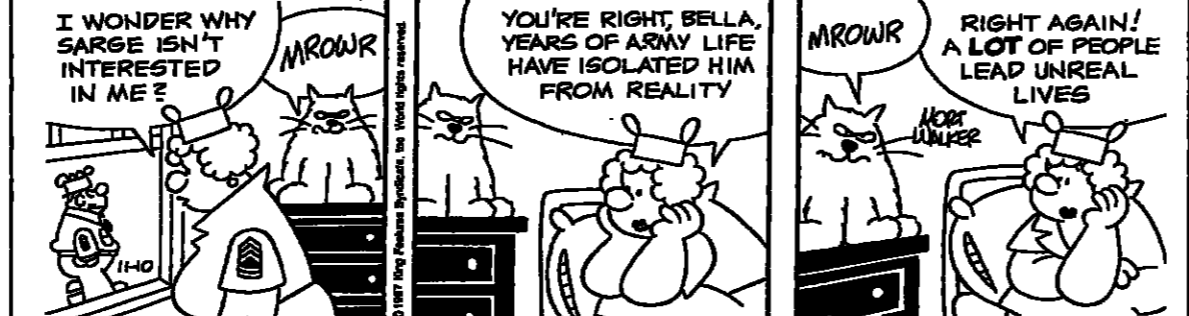
PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



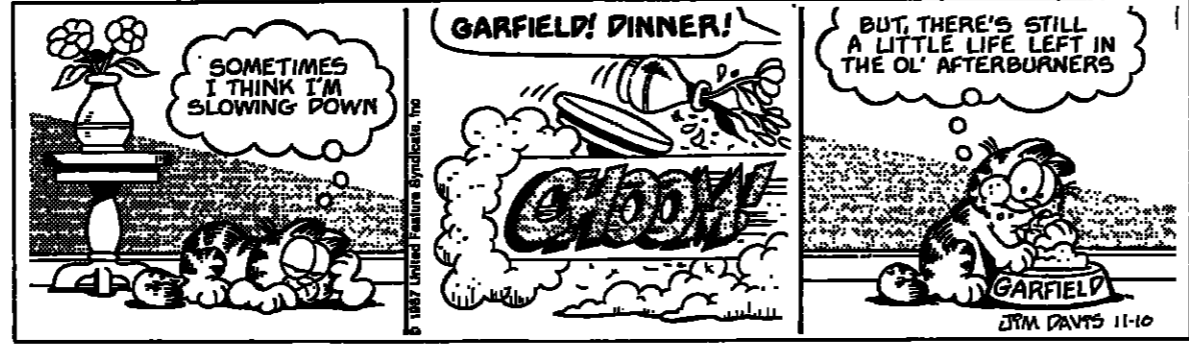
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**SINEA**

**FELCT**

**DEMIPE**

**SIMDAL**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

Answers tomorrow

Yesterday's Jumble: WOMEN CATCH VIRTUE SCENED  
Answer: "There's a lot of money to be made in the cattle business"—SO I'VE "HERD"

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	16	4	Bangkok	29	24
Amsterdam	20	11	Beijing	11	5
Athens	20	11	Bombay	29	24
Berlin	17	6	Buenos Aires	21	15
Bombay	7	4	Calcutta	29	24
Buenos Aires	21	15	Chengde	13	7
Calcutta	29	24	Hankow	13	7
Chengde	13	7	Hong Kong	21	15
Hankow	13	7	Kobe	17	11
Hong Kong	21	15	London	10	8
Kobe	17	11	Manila	23	17
London	10	8	Osaka	17	11
Manila	23	17	Shanghai	17	11
Osaka	17	11	Singapore	28	22
Shanghai	17	11	Taipei	22	16
Singapore	28	22	Tokyo	17	11
Taipei	22	16			
Tokyo	17	11			

World Stock Markets

World Stock Markets  
Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Nov. 9.

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	3,400	+15
Bombay	1,200	+10
Buenos Aires	1,500	+12
Calcutta	1,800	+15
Chengde	1,100	+8
Hankow	1,200	+10
Hong Kong	2,500	+20
Kobe	1,800	+15
London	2,800	+25
Manila	2,200	+18
Osaka	1,900	+14
Shanghai	1,700	+12
Singapore	2,600	+22
Taipei	2,100	+16
Tokyo	2,400	+19

BOOKS

**TIMEBENDS: A Life**  
By Arthur Miller. Illustrated. 614 pages. \$24.95. Grove Press, 196 West Houston Street, New York, N.Y. 10014.  
Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

WRITING about certain problems he was having in the 1950s with his work and his marriage, the playwright Arthur Miller describes how he began psychoanalysis but could not go through with it. First, "it was ultimately impossible for me to risk my creativity... by vacating my own autonomy, however destructive it might continue to be." Second, "I could not help suspecting that psychoanalysis was a form of alienation that was being used as a substitute not only for Marxism but for social activism of any kind."

Now admittedly there's a difference between being psychoanalyzed and using analysis as "a way of assessing human behavior," as Miller puts it. But for someone even slightly leery of the discipline, he has allowed it to play a powerful role in the story of his life, and he has done so regarding both his creativity and his social activism.

Miller does raise the subject of his youthful introduction to Marxism but he observes: "This day's overturning of all I knew of the world revolutionized not only my ideas but also my most important relationship at the time, the one with my father. For deep down in the comradely world of the Marxist promise to participate. For those who are psychically ready for that age-old adventure, the sublimation of violence that Marxism offers is nearly euphoric in its effects; while extolling the rational, it blows away the restraints on the Oedipal figure, clothing their violence with a humane ideal."

As for analysis and his art: "Timebends" is full of dreams — of a murderous female in the form of a bicycle, of killing his friends and family by putting them in his plays. It is the language of Freud that permits him such acute observations of himself, his plays and certain important relationships.

Most significant from a reader's viewpoint, his narrative approximates Ibsen's association, bending time past into time future as if Miller's awareness were a happier version of Ibsen's. "Memory keeps folding in upon itself like geologic layers of rock," begins a typical transition, "the deeper strata sometimes appearing on top before they slope downward into the depths again."

This technique also gives him the luxury of moving fluidly from one personal portrait to the next, of freely linking one anecdote with another and of shaping his own history to maximum dramatic effect.

Miller's personal history focuses compellingly on the three subjects readers are bound to be most interested in: the writing of his earlier plays, "All My Sons," "Death of a Salesman," "The Crucible," "A Memory of Two Mondays" and "A View From the Bridge"; his appearance before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1956 and his trial for contempt of Congress, and of course the never-before-told story of his four-year marriage to Marilyn Monroe.

By the time Miller is finished with these three momentous subjects, he has reached page 500 of his 600 pages and is only 45. The remaining 100 pages, which cover another third of his life, are anticlimactic. As president of PEN International and a playwright produced worldwide, he steps onto a global stage and becomes too statesmanlike to be interesting. His prose, never a mountain spring, grows muddier.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

CHESS

**Chess**  
By Robert Byrne

THE most significant finding on the progress made by chess-playing computers was the victory in the recent Pennsylvania State Championship tournament by Hitech, a program by Dr. Hans Berliner of Carnegie-Mellon University.

With 76 players, including 15 national masters, participating in the five-round Swiss-System event, Hitech's achievement was surely the best ever by a computer. But perhaps the best perspective on the mighty macro-computer can be obtained from an inspection on its defeat of a solid national master, Allan Savage of Clinton, New York. The form of Exchange Variation Ruy Lopez with 5. O-O in place of the older 5. P-Q4 was brought into prominence by Bobby Fischer in 1966. The gambit that White intends to win material after 25... R-Q6. 7. P-B3 should not be accepted because 7... P-R3, P-R3, 9. QxR1, QxR1; 10. R-Q1, Q-B5; 11. B-B4, Q-B2; 12. Q-N3 gives White great pressure.

But the machine went astray with 35... K-N2? The correct move would have been 35... K-K1, to approach and defend the Q-B2. For example, 36. N-B4, R-B2; 37. R-K3, K-R3; 38. N-Q3, K-Q3; 39. N-B5, R-RP. Savage erred, too, after 34... BxP, R-RP; by not playing 37. B-N3, R-RP; 38. B-Q6, which would have allowed White to retain his extra pawn. His 37. N-N5ch, 16-K7; 38. N-P3 (38. N-K1, Q-N5ch; 17. K-R1, Q-N5ch; 18. K-R1 assures Black of perpetual check, R-P; 39. K-N2, QxPch; 19. K-



Position after 22 QxP

rank to Black and made it impossible for White to retain his QNP. It was not possible to avoid 57 BxR because 57. B7ch, K-K6; 58. B-N3, B-B3; 59. P-R4, B-K2; 60. K-R3, K-B6; 61. N-R1, B-Q3; 62. BxR, R-B3; 63. N-N3, R-Q8; 64. K-R2, K-N5 in 59 K-R3, P-R3. There was no use in hoping for 59. K-R3, P-R3. Savage gave up without waiting for 59... K-K6 to win his knight.

SCOREBOARD

U.S. College Standings

Conference	Team	W	L	T	GP
All-American Conference	Wake Forest	11	1	0	12
	Duke	10	2	0	12
	North Carolina	9	3	0	12
	Virginia	8	4	0	12
Atlantic Coast Conference	Duke	11	1	0	12
	Wake Forest	10	2	0	12
	North Carolina	9	3	0	12
	Virginia	8	4	0	12

كازمان لائل

SPORTS

Soviet Union Ponders an Abrupt Upsurge in Violence by Soccer Fans

MOSCOW — The official accounts made it more like a street battle from the Bolshevik revolution than a fight between soccer fans. Scores of train and shop windows were smashed as rival fans armed with bricks, rocks, bottles and clubs battled on a railway platform in the Ukrainian capital of Kiev following a Sept. 19 match between league-leading Kiev Spartak and fading powerhouse Dynamo Kiev.

On the same day, in the streets of Vilnius — a hotbed of Lithuanian nationalism and anti-Soviet sentiment — about 300 fans of the local Zalgiris club battled groups of fans of the Red Army club; 18 persons were arrested. The national soccer federation moved Guryia's next six home games to neutral venues "because of the undisciplined conduct of fans" and issued warnings to Zalgiris to control its fans.

behavior normally induced by the tight police controls imposed on large gatherings in the Soviet Union. Violating musicians, especially rock performers, often complain of a lack of animation in Soviet crowds. But Soviet soccer crowds are notably similar to others around the world — with banners waving amid hooting and whistling. There is often a general feeling of undirected anger and frustration; women, once a substantial part of stadium crowds, are now a rarity.

outlet for nationalist sentiment among minority cultures threatened with domination by all things Russian. "Such fans, without knowledge, provide fuel to those who try to give nationalized coloring to such incidents," warned Moscow's Komsomols. Certainly to blame are crowds of bored and disaffected youths, apparently trying to express frustration with the system. While authorities normally crack down on such outlets that smack of political origin or Western influence — rock music, for instance, or motorcycle clubs — it would be ludicrous to ban soccer.

"No reports on these incidents were made public before, although measures — and rather strict ones — were taken regarding pseudo-fans," he said. "But I was literally stunned by the incident in Kiev. The fight developed on an unprecedented scale." Among the measures taken to control soccer violence has been the barring of alcohol from stadiums and beefing up the number of police at matches. Children under 16 are barred from attending night matches.

"We don't care at all about soccer. Let soccer players trouble about themselves — they get money for that. The main thing for us is to have a rest and to brawl."



Fitzgerald Dies in Trans-Am Crash Jim Fitzgerald (above, right, with his racing partner, actor Paul Newman) was killed Sunday when he crashed his Nissan 300ZX Turbo during a Sports Car Club of America Trans-Am event in St. Petersburg, Florida. With more than 350 victories, Fitzgerald, 65, was the most successful driver in the SCCA's 40-year history. He and Newman, 62, comprised the oldest team in auto racing.

Kick by Butler at Final Gun Rallies Bears

GREEN BAY, Wisconsin — Placekicker Kevin Butler wanted to kick himself after missing his first two field goal tries Sunday. Instead, he kicked the Chicago Bears.

"You can't go 3-for-9 and kick in this league," Butler said. "I just want to thank the Packers for calling a time-out. It cleared my mind. I was able to set up well — I chopped up the turf and make a little mound for the hold."

The Saints' first victory over at Anaheim Stadium in six years matches their best start in the 21 seasons of the franchise; the 1979 team also got off to a 3-3 record before finishing 8-8.



Kevin Butler gave his teammates a lift, and got one in return.

to a 26-24 National Football League victory over the Green Bay Packers with four field goals — including the 52-yarder that won the game on the final play. "I don't know how long we can keep winning like this. I'm going to get gray hairs and I'm only 25," Butler said after he capped Chicago's third straight comeback victory behind quarterback Jim McMahon. "There wasn't any doubt that Jim would lead us underfield. The only question was whether it would have been a 60- or a 30-yard kick."

The leaders of the Central Division, the Bears improved their overall record to 7-1. Green Bay, which led 21-13 at the half, fell to 3-4. "I feel happy for Kevin," said Chicago's coach, Mike Ditka. "He's struggled at times but he came through when it counted."

Montana, with a league-leading 19 scoring passes in seven games but with one contest during the players' strike) completed 32 passes for 289 yards. Werschling's fourth-period field goals of 28 and 38 yards, increased his career scoring total to 1,075 points, 10th-highest in NFL history.

Marino completed 26 of 41 passes for 262 yards. He has thrown scoring passes in 28 straight games, matching Seattle's Dave Krieg for the second-longest NFL streak. Johnny Unitas holds the record with 47.

SCOREBOARD

Football

Table containing U.S. College Standings and NFL Standings. It lists various teams and their records, including Big Ten, Atlantic Coast, and Pac-10 conferences.

Hockey

National Hockey League Standings

Table containing National Hockey League Standings, categorized into WALES CONFERENCE, SUNDAYS RESULTS, and CAMPBELL CONFERENCE.

Transition

Table containing BASEBALL, HOCKEY, and COLLEGE sections, listing various teams and their performance metrics.

VANTAGE POINT/Ira Berkow

Billy Williams, Aiming High, Says No to the Cubs

New York Times Service NEW YORK — A first-base coach in baseball must know how to blink not only with one eye, but with two. These are among his essential functions, along with being nimble enough to dodge foul balls. Signals to a runner on first, similar to those flashed for Paul Revere, are sometimes one blink for a steal and two for a hit-and-run.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

Table containing ESCORTS & GUIDES, INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED, and ESCORTS & GUIDES sections, listing various services and contact information.

NFL Standings

Table containing NFL Standings, categorized into AMERICAN CONFERENCE and NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Basketball

Table containing NBA Standings, categorized into EASTERN CONFERENCE and WESTERN CONFERENCE.

Tennis

Table containing Women's Tournaments, listing various tennis events and participants.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

Table containing ESCORTS & GUIDES, listing various services and contact information.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

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ART BUCHWALD 'Give to a Politician'

WASHINGTON — This is the big season for raising political money. Everyone on a presidential candidate to a lowly senator is begging for dollars, and it is not fun.

I walked into Senator Moon-decker's office. He was on the phone yelling, "Look, Tribby, we sent you two envelopes and nothing came back. The next time you want me to get a bill passed for you making it possible to transfer liquid gas through kindergarten playgrounds, forget you know me."



"Some people just don't have any gratitude," I said. "You're O'givy of Beeswax Honey and you want me to introduce a bill bearing all Japanese honey from the United States. How do you expect me to do this without a war chest? Do you think honey bills grow on trees? O'givy, how would you like to be an admiral in the SS Moondecker Navy? It will cost you \$25,000 and you get to sit on the deck of all Senate trade meetings. Thanks, O'givy, your bees are safe with me."

"Maybe it's the stock market," I suggested. "A lot of guys who help politicians are now in the quicksand."

Golden Hind Replica Sinks Near Dartmouth

DARTMOUTH, England — A replica of the Golden Hind, the ship in which Sir Francis Drake circled the globe, sank Monday in stormy weather while being towed to Dartmouth to get a new keel. The 102-foot (31-meter) ship, a tourist attraction in the English Channel port of Brixham, sank and foundered at the entrance to the Dart River. A Coast Guard spokesman said: "She didn't strike anything — she just started taking in water and sank. The water there is not all that deep." Crew members were rescued.

Their misery. What I resent is that nobody is buying tickets to my breakfast.

"How much is your breakfast?" "Ten thousand dollars a plate, but you get hot coffee and Danish. I've only sold 40 tickets."

"Maybe you ought to get Jim and Tommy Baker as your speakers. They sell tickets better than anyone."

"Last time I made \$144,000 on my bingo game. This year I can't give the cards away. You'd think people would donate to make sure their candidates get in."

"There must be lots of voters that your computer hasn't heard from."

The phone rang and Moon-decker picked it up. "Yes, I know who you are," he said. "You're O'givy of Beeswax Honey and you want me to introduce a bill bearing all Japanese honey from the United States. How do you expect me to do this without a war chest? Do you think honey bills grow on trees? O'givy, how would you like to be an admiral in the SS Moondecker Navy? It will cost you \$25,000 and you get to sit on the deck of all Senate trade meetings. Thanks, O'givy, your bees are safe with me."

"Maybe it's the stock market," I suggested. "A lot of guys who help politicians are now in the quicksand."

"Moondecker said, 'They should give when there is a stock market crisis, if for no other reason than only the Senate can get them out of it.'"

The Boyhoods Of Woody

By Diane Solway New York Times Service

PRECOCIOUS and knowing, he peers out his thick, black-framed glasses, taking stock of the lunatic world of adults. Life's big questions nag at this familiar kid with the red hair and freckles, and he is forever fretting about the universe expanding, his own mortality and scoring with girls.

stand-up comedy contest in New Jersey as a child, and Seth Green, (Joe in "Radio Days") has toyed with the idea of pursuing professional comedy. Instead, they end up performing his own material in comedy clubs in Los Angeles and his native Philadelphia and recently finished playing Bette Midler's obnoxious son in a film with Lily Tomlin.

"All the children had that thing that you imagine Woody would have had as a child," says Taylor. "They're cerebral, precocious — in advance of their years."

The foibles of adults have always interested Allen more than those of children. He also had an awareness of his own mortality — his hypochondria was a reflection of that.

However comical Allen's view of childhood becomes, it is rarely cynical. Michael Tucker, the father in "Radio Days" who would never tell his son Joe what he did for a living, describes Allen as "a very emotional filmmaker."

Tucker, currently featured in the television series "L.A. Law," has spoken of plains: "In 'Radio Days,' there's a feeling that he's longing for that innocence of childhood. Things were simpler then, people weren't getting psychoanalyzed. Even though the family is a little crazy and there's screaming and fighting, the overall feeling is that it was a very nurturing atmosphere."

The chronicle of a family during the radio years, "Radio Days" — Allen's first film to use a child as a leading character — is filtered through the eyes of Joe, whose recollected thoughts are narrated by Allen. Joe escapes the aggravation of his crowded Jewish family by listening to his favorite characters on the radio.

When his hero, Bill Baxter, advises his listeners to watch for German planes, Joe and his pals



Woody Allen as a child (right) and with Alfred Lutter 3d, who plays Young Boris in "Love and Death."

set out to spy on them from a nearby rooftop. Instead, they end up spying on a near-naked woman dancing in her apartment, who as luck would have it later turns up at their school as their substitute teacher.

Those "things" no doubt took root in Allen's melancholy Brooklyn boyhood, a subject so well known it has become something of a legend. Although the director declined to be interviewed about his childhood, he has spoken of how the character would handle a situation because everything he did were things I would do — except steal money from the Israeli fund," he says, referring to a scene in which Joe pockets donations intended for the "Jewish National Fund" so that he can buy the Masked Avenger "secret compartment ring" he covets.

"Working with Woody isn't like working with anyone else," says the already seasoned Seth, who, as a result of his friendship with Mia Farrow's son Fletcher (who played his chum in "Radio Days"), has since spent several weekends at "Woody's apartment" with the Farrow clan.

"He's very mellow and he never yells or anything. You just want to be around him and do your best."

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